

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1926—VOL. XVIII, NO. 269

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## AUTOGIRO TESTS SHOW RELIABLE LANDING POWER

Reduction of Blades From  
Four to Three Being Tried  
Out to Save Weight

## NO SKILL NECESSARY IN HANDLING MACHINE

Velocity of Vertical Drop Gives  
High Speed to Mechanism  
That Impedes Descent

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON.—The British company which has been formed for the purpose of developing the "windmill" flying machine, has in view for early experiment a variation with three instead of four blades to the rotating wing. The objects are twofold: in the first place a certain amount of blade interference in the four-bladed type, through one blade following so quickly in the wake of another will be avoided, and in the second place weight will be saved. As compared with the first autogiro machines the new types are much lighter, and as compared with ordinary airplanes of the same power there is a great saving of structure weight.

It is objected by some hasty critics that in the performance in speed, altitude, and climb of the autogiro there is a serious deficiency as compared with the ordinary airplane; but obviously it is too early to judge this matter, for the apparatus has far tried in very crude, and, as a matter of fact, accurate measurement of performance has not yet been made. Actually, before accurate measurements can be taken special instruments will be needed, and these are being contrived.

A Favorable Opinion  
H. E. Wimperis, director of scientific research to the Air Ministry, assured the writer the other day he is firmly convinced that the autogiro is capable of highly important developments, and before the British Association he briefly outlined its structure and surveyed certain apparent limitations.

The airplane is a rapidly improving vehicle, although still subject to the condition that too often support in the air it must maintain considerable forward velocity. The autogiro obtains support without forward velocity, and it needs no skill in handling. It naturally follows that the autogiro will be cheaper to build than the ordinary airplane.

If it should be shown that it cannot equal the airplane for speed, or for climb, most people would ask whether, after all, this is a serious disadvantage. Before the autogiro is present to be sure that this is the case, and meanwhile the wise will prefer to suspend judgment. Against such deficiencies, if they exist, could be set the facts that accidents should be rarer, that big costly airplanes may not be needed for very high altitude, which is indispensable to safety in the case of the ordinary airplane in most circumstances, is not necessary to what has been called a "land-anywhere machine." Added to that, there is the assurance that the autogiro will be cheaper to build than the ordinary airplane.

Rotation of Wings Insured  
The simplest explanation of the effect of the autogiro is that when the body of the machine has ceased to move forward there are still forces acting on the wings which keep them rotating at very high speed and prevent the machine falling at more than the speed of a

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## Washington's Statues Undergo Washing

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12

WASHINGTON'S numerous marble statues in the many parks, squares and circles that the capital is famous for, are to undergo a washing. Having completed the task of tidying up all the bronze figures and plaques, the Public Buildings and Public Parks Commission turned its attention to the marble works. The work of washing and scouring will continue until next summer. This summer the Capitol and the adjoining Senate and House office buildings underwent repairs and dressing up. The House and Senate chambers were dismantled, the desks and seats rearranged and the decorations retouched. With the aid of the Washington Fire Department, the outer walls of the two office buildings received a bath.

## CHICAGO SIFTS FINANCIAL 'ADS' TO CHECK FRAUD

Press Rejects Advertising  
of Securities Doubtful by  
Investors' Bureau

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Newspaper advertising copy describing "more than \$300,000,000 of questionable oil, mining, and other securities" has been rejected by the newspapers of this city through advisory censorship of the Investors' Protective Bureau here. This aid was rendered newspapers, brokers and the public during the seven years that the semipublic bureau has been organized.

Sums refunded to prospective investors who complained to the bureau that they had been defrauded or misled have amounted to approximately \$3,500,000 during the same period. Of more than 50 local offices "strongly believed to be buckshops" when a campaign was started against them by the bureau, practically all are out of business. It was brought out in a report presented at the recent annual meeting of the board of directors by Mortimer C. Grover, manager.

William R. Dawes, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, and Charles G. Dawes, of Chicago, Vice-President of the United States, was re-elected president of this bureau, which is conducted with approval of numerous associations of bankers, business men and others and makes no charge for its services.

Protects Small Investor  
"The bureau daily receives complaints from persons who believe they have been defrauded," Mr. Grover reported. "Where it appears to the manager of the bureau that the investor has real cause for complaint, the matter has been taken up directly with the house against which the complaint was lodged and in a large percentage of cases the bureau has caused the purchases to be cancelled and a refund made without the necessity of recourse to legal proceedings. The sums refunded in this way, mostly in small amounts and to people of little means or experience, have reached a total of approximately \$3,500,000."

Concerning services in helping newspapers keep their financial advertising columns purified, the report stated:  
"By arrangement with the principal Chicago newspapers, the manager of the bureau has acted as an advisory censor of financial advertising, all doubtful advertising being submitted for his approval before insertion, with the result that during the last seven years copy describing over \$300,000,000 of questionable oil, mining, and other securities has been rejected by the newspapers."

"The present and former manager of the bureau have acted as a special investigator for the Securities Department at Springfield and in this capacity have been instrumental in causing the rejection of many millions of worthless securities."

The McGuffey Reader  
A Classic of the  
Little Red Schoolhouse  
in  
Tomorrow's  
MONITOR  
Magazine Feature Page

will be discussed in a way certain to awaken some happy memories.

## \$40,000,000 Traffic Relief Plan Laid Before Providence Council

Construction of Four Great Cross-Town Boulevards,  
Each 140 Feet Wide, the Widening of 25 Streets  
and Many Underpasses, Are Involved in Project

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 12 (Special).—Plans involving an expenditure of \$40,000,000 for the relief of traffic congestion in the city of Providence and calling for the construction of four 140-foot boulevard highways across the city, the widening of more than 25 streets and the elimination of several grade street crossings by underpasses were laid before the City Council here yesterday by Robert Whitten of New York, city planning consultant.

In addition to providing additional street capacity, the plan proposes to create thoroughfares upon which a speed of 30 miles an hour will be as safe as 15 miles an hour is on the ordinary city street today. It is also designed to carry through travel around the congested downtown district instead of through streets already crowded.

These thoroughfares, it is believed, would be adequate to provide for normal growth of traffic for 25 years, while the construction work, according to Mr. Whitten's plan, would be completed in 12 years.

Financing of Plan

Mr. Whitten suggests that \$24,000,000 of the total cost of \$40,000,000 be raised by the issuance of 30-year bonds, \$13,650,000 by city taxes, automobile registration fees, and the gasoline tax, and \$2,727,000 by assessments on property abutting on the improved highways. Mr. Whitten estimates that increases in the value of real estate resulting from the solution of the traffic problem will average approximately 30 per cent a year of the total cost of construction.

The four large boulevards which would run across the city from north to south and from east to west would include in their 140 feet of width a central express road and two outer service roads all separated by narrow parking spaces. The central road

would consist of two one-way lanes each 20 feet wide and capable of being widened later to 30 feet. Thus the boulevards would have the capacity of from four to six ordinary city streets.

One great cross-town road, 140 feet in width, would stretch from Park Avenue, at Roger Williams Park, clear across the city to the North Providence line.

Another would extend from Plainfield Street on the west, to Red Bridge on the east, while a third would reach from Hope Street, at the corner of Olney Street, to a point on Reservoir Avenue at Adelaide Avenue.

Would Be Widened

Hartford Avenue would be widened from its present 50 to 120 feet from the city line to the Pascoag branch of the New Haven Railroad, and to 80 feet from that point via a branch passing along Dike Street, by passing Olneyville Square, and extending by viaduct over the railroad and the proposed central express roadway in Huntington Avenue to Westminster Street at Springfield Square.

There would be a highway varying in width from 80 to 140 feet, from Ernest Street at Allen's Avenue, through Allen's Avenue, Eddy Street, Dyer Street, Canal Street and North Main Street to Randall Street, where North Main Street already has a width of 90 feet.

Mr. Whitten put aside for the present the plan submitted last summer by William W. Lewis of Boston for a subway system of two tubes to carry street cars through the congested area as a means of easing the traffic situation. Purchase of land for the widening of highways can be made much more to suit local conditions than it will be possible 25 years from now, Mr. Whitten said, but subways, if needed then, probably can be built in 1950 as cheaply as now.

## LEGION GREETING SENT BY FRANCE Colonel Picot Comes as Special Envoy to Renew Convention Invitation

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12 (AP).—France today renewed its invitation to the American legionnaires to come again.

A cordial invitation from Aristide Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the American Legion to hold next year's convention in Paris was presented to the Legion's convention along with a letter of greeting from the Premier of France.

The letters were read by Col. Yves Picot, member of the Chamber of Deputies of France, and the envoy of the French Government, to invite the legionnaires to Paris.

"It is with a profound feeling of emotion that I address to the American Legion, in the name of the French Government, this message of grateful admiration," said Premier Poincaré's letter.

Evidences of Friendship  
"Many times I have had, during the war, the opportunity of visiting American troops. I have seen their magnificent spirit, their bravery, and their unshakable confidence in the victory of right."

"Since the war, I have many times received from posts of the American Legion evidences of faithful friendship which have deeply touched my heart."

"I have had the pleasure of meeting in France American veterans and of making with them a pilgrimage to those battle fields where they so valiantly distinguished themselves."

"I have received on each of his visits to Europe, your glorious commander-in-chief, General Pershing."

## POLICE PARADE WINS PLAUDITS OF SPECTATORS

1500 Members of Force in  
Line—Governor and  
Mayor Pay Tribute

Boston officially observed Columbus Day today with a parade in the morning of about 1500 members of the Boston Police Department and in the afternoon on Boston Common at the Parkman Bandstand by exercises appropriate to the occasion.

Reviewed by Governor Fuller, members of the Executive Council and various state officials at the State House, by Mayor Nichols, members of the City Council and city officials, the police parade divided into three battalions, marched through the streets of downtown Boston, starting from Commonwealth Avenue at the Public Garden.

A large crowd surrounded the parade, and the policemen paraded were mainly United States flags set in standards along the sidewalks. The different divisions, station forces, rifle and machine gun units, were applauded as the men in their full dress blue for winter stepped briskly forward.

Parades also were held in the North End by local Italian organizations both morning and afternoon. A large crowd gathered on the bandstand in the Common this afternoon, where Eliot Wadsworth was the presiding officer. The Alhambra Band furnished the musical selections for the occasion.

Mayor Makes Address

"The strength of a people can best be measured by devotion to its ideals," said Mayor Nichols, speaking from the grandstand. "When ideals fall the nation crumbles. But when a people holds fast to its ideals and its devotion to its heroes that people grows and flourishes and walks surely to a leadership among nations."

"America, today, moves at a rapid pace. Her life is complicated. Her governmental affairs touch the world. Her business ramifications reach into all countries. Her religious life quickens the hearts of all. Yet today, as never before, she needs leaders, men of affairs, men of sound judgment, men of character, men of strong will, men of vision and honor, men of vision and capacity."

"We need explorers today even as did the world in the fifteenth century. We need men of extraordinary initiative, men who will devote their lives to the common welfare. We need men who will investigate the causes of misunderstanding between the nations to the end that there may be found a way to banish warfare forever and give welcome to that peace which passeth all understanding."

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Systematic education by the fireless for working men and women in Great Britain is foreshadowed by a scheme announced here today. This project is to bring Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester, Sheffield, Durham, Nottingham and other British university lecturers into people's homes by wireless.

Sir Henry Madow, Vice-Chancellor of Sheffield University, has accepted the chairmanship of the committee which the British Broadcasting Company has appointed to direct the new enterprise. Other distinguished members of the committee are Professor Peers, representing Nottingham University, C. O. G. Doule of the board of education, William Graham, member of Parliament, E. Salter Davies, Director of Education for Kent, Oliver Stanley, M. P., and T. H. Searls, representing the British Institute of Adult Education.

It is not intended, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns from the radio-casting company, that radio education should take the place of continuation schools, polytechnics or similar existing institutions. From its correspondence the company learns that many adults would welcome a chance of bettering their education and it is to such that study lectures would be a great boon.

Bound up with the plan is the establishment of regional radio-casting stations which will give the vast majority of listeners the choice of at least two programs, so that nobody would be obliged to have unwanted education forced on him.

All Points Represented

All of the police stations in Boston were well represented in the line of march under their division officers. These included a platoon from the harbor police, the two traffic squads led by Cret. Bernard Hoppe and Capt. James Lafey, machine gun squads, men mounted upon motor cycles and many on horseback. The United States flag, the State flag and those of the city of Boston, American

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 1)

## Granite Railway Memorials Mark Peace Achievements

Future Monuments Will Be for Progress, Not  
War, Says Dr. Frothingham at Centenary

MILTON, Mass., Oct. 12 (Special).—Commemorating the centennial of the famous Granite Railway—the first built in the United States—the Rev. Dr. Paul Revere Frothingham, president of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, declared that monuments of the future will be built more to mark the achievements of peace than the deeds of war.

Speaking at the unveiling of the tablet which is to stand as an enduring tribute to America's pioneer railroad enterprise, Dr. Frothingham told the hundreds of persons gathered in East Milton Square to celebrate this occasion that the tremendous accomplishments in transportation have paved the way for a closer union of nations.

"We have bridged chasms, built tunnels through mountains and connected remote parts of the world, but from now on the work of mankind will assume another character," he said.

"The great task of the future of mankind will be in bridging the chasms of individuality, communities and nations. Civilization will become the builders of highways of intercommunication, friendship and good will."

"The world will have no more need for monuments like Bunker Hill, for the peoples will live together in unity, co-operation and peace. The brotherhood of the different races of the globe has become so cemented as to never again be torn asunder."

Monuments to Friendship  
"Great monuments will rise to commemorate the kinship among nations and everlasting peace." And here Dr. Frothingham paused in his prophecy of world peace to tell of the origin of the name Bunker Hill. Over in London, it seems, in a district called Hemptstead is "Bunker's Hill," where only a few years ago the British erected a monument narrating the battle during the Revolution showing that all enmity has passed between the two countries.

"The courage, patriotism and chivalry of the men who fought to establish American independence was worth being celebrated by the erection of a shaft even in England," concluded Dr. Frothingham.

Governor Fuller, who was scheduled to appear at the centenary exercises, was the first speaker on the program, and he declared that he cherished the hope that out of the celebration in East Milton will come a respect for tradition that has made the United States "the greatest nation in the world." He was forced to leave the platform immediately after delivering his address in order to keep an appointment with the Sons of Italy.

Century of Railroad

He was followed by Robert H. Newcomb, assistant to the vice-president of the New Haven railroad, who stressed the ingenuity, ability and foresight and determination to progress from the unique four-wheel car whose motive power was furnished by horses, to the modern steam engine to which he pointed with pride.

Side by side before the crowd stood the two pieces for comparison. Mr. Newcomb said that the first locomotive weighed 20 tons and were so heavy as to destroy the rails. Engine "3304," named after Gridley Bryant, inventor of the rolling stock of the Granite Railway, weighs 519,000 pounds.

Charles A. Ross, president of the Quincy City Council, and Alva Morrison, a director of the Granite Railway Company, also spoke, and Roger Wolcott, chairman of the board of selectmen of Milton, accepted the commemorative tablet which was unveiled by Mrs. Frances M. Adams, granddaughter of Gridley Bryant, on behalf of the town of Milton. The Rev. Warren Price Landers was chairman of the centennial committee.

Others on the committee were Miss Eleanor F. Martin, Mrs. Stephen P. Hurd, Percy E. Sheldon and Philip L. Spaulding.

Charter Granted in 1826

Opposition to granting the petition for the road arose, but did not prevent the granting of a charter to

## AMERICAN LABOR UNITES TO BACK DIRECT PRIMARY

Detroit Convention Takes  
Strong Stand Against Old  
Nominating System

## PORTO RICAN LABOR IMPORTS SUSPENDED

Agreement Is Reached With  
Island Group—Civil Admin-  
istration Is Asked

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 12 (Special).—Reaffirmation of belief in the direct primary system as a distinct improvement on the old convention plan of selecting candidates for public office was expressed by the American Federation of Labor in a resolution unanimously adopted at its annual convention here.

Attempts to destroy the direct primary system in a number of states as well as to defeat its purpose through the expenditure of large sums of money were characterized by delegates as attacks on popular and democratic government. Further discussion of this issue in all international, State and local labor conventions was urged. At the same time the apathy of workers in failing to exercise their rights of franchise at regular elections was strongly criticized.

While some mention was made of a third political party to be sponsored by organized labor, this proposal was not received with any enthusiasm by the convention, although the need for concerted political action along regular lines was stressed by spokesmen of representative trade unions.

Opposition to Warlike Teaching

Although opposition to the glorification of war and to the promotion of teachings which incite international conflicts was expressed, several resolutions denouncing citizens' military training camps were disapproved. The opportunities for recreation and outdoor sports afforded by these camps were commended.

A plea for the complete unionization of the textile industry under the auspices of the federation was voiced by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Rabbi of the Free Synagogue, New York City, who declared that the situation in the Passaic textile strike presented such a challenge to organized labor.

Dr. Wise stated that this intensive organization was demanded in the textile industry, which the Government subsidizes by imposing a protective tariff, while at the same time textile workers are shamefully underpaid. He said that the Passaic textile workers were demanding only elementary rights to organize and to bargain for a living wage and denounced the policy of the mill owners.

DETROIT, Oct. 12 (AP).—Officers of the American Federation of Labor are satisfied that effective restrictions will be placed upon the migration of Porto Rican workers to the cotton regions of the Pacific Southwest and have abandoned a tentative program to bring the matter before the organization's convention, in session here.

Conversations between representatives of the Pan-American Federation of Labor and members of the executive council of the American Federation have resulted in an understanding on the basis of effective limitation upon the movement of non-employed from Porto Rico to the United States to enter into competition with the higher paid American workers.

Resolutions on Porto Rico  
The convention approved two resolutions touching upon Porto Rico. One urged establishment of a civil government under the Department of the Interior, to replace the present administration under the Department of War, and the other requested creation of a joint congressional committee to investigate conditions in the island possession.

The convention has resumed consideration of the report of its committee on resolutions, with recommendations on relations with Russia, the problem of labor organizations under employer control, judicial injunctions in labor disputes and the relief for the striking textile workers of Passaic, N. J., in the first order of business.

The convention reaffirmed its non-partisan political policy in approving the report of the resolutions committee recommending withholding action on a resolution endorsing Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York, for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1928.

Immigration Law Upheld

Two resolutions urging modification of the United States immigration laws to permit admission of aliens seeking refuge from "political or religious persecution" were rejected by the convention after heated debate.

In accepting the report of its committee on resolutions, the convention expressed approval of the action of the federation's officers in resisting recent moves to increase immigration quotas.

Supporters of the committee report expressed sympathy with the "oppressed and persecuted of all nations," but added that their problems could not be solved by a relaxation of the United States immigration restrictions.

After approving two resolutions pledging financial support of the striking textile workers of Passaic, N. J., the delegates contributed \$800 to a relief fund and pledged more than \$8000 for future payment.



MRS. FRANCES M. ADAMS  
Granddaughter of Gridley Bryant, Who  
Built the Railroad.

## 50 SOUTH DAKOTA FARMERS WANT TO SETTLE IN MAINE

Governor Brewster Receives  
Letter Inquiring About  
Cheap Land Prospects

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 12 (Special).—A letter stating that "50 honest-to-goodness farmers who know the first and last about farming," want to leave South Dakota to settle in Maine, was received at the office of the Governor today. The farmers, through their spokesman, promised to bring their cattle.

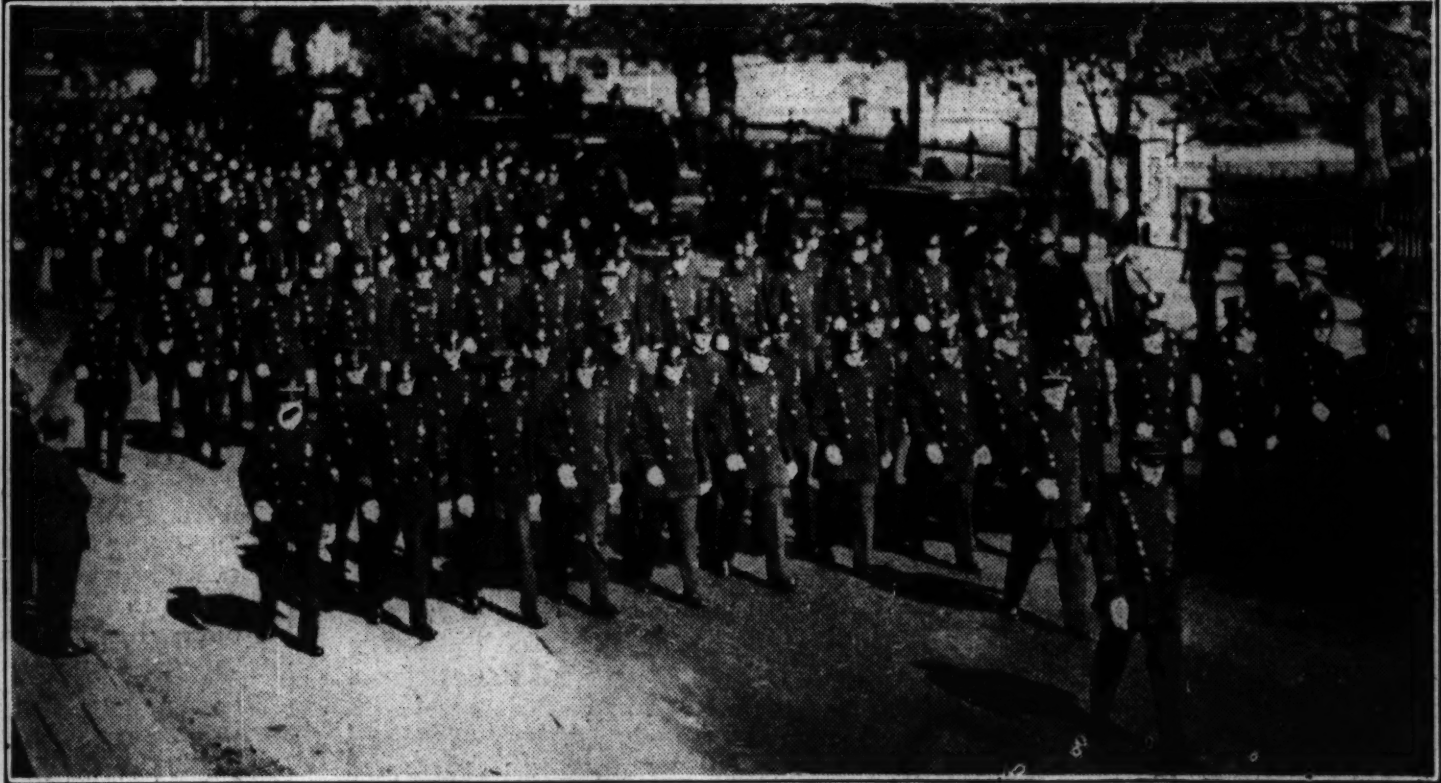
The letter was referred to the department of agriculture, which will mail several booklets on farming opportunities in Maine, and how to secure Maine farms.

## Stamp Valued at \$32,500 Among \$2,000,000 Display

NEW YORK (AP).—Stamps worth \$2,000,000, including the private collection of the late Tsar of Russia, have been brought to this country by F. J. Melville of London, who will exhibit them at the International Philatelic Congress here.

The late Tsar's collection is valued at only \$7000, but its historical value is far greater. The story of how it was brought from Russia after the revolution never has been told. They were reported last seen in Russia in the possession of two Red soldiers, who were carrying them away from the royal palace. The most valuable stamp to be exhibited during the congress is a 1-cent British Guiana stamp valued at \$32,500. It is owned by Arthur Hind of Utica, N. Y.

## Boston's Police on Parade



Picture Shows Start of Line on Arlington Street.



## CLEARING HOUSE FOR NEWS URGED

### Financiers Meeting in Quebec Discuss Question of Authentic Information

QUEBEC, Oct. 12 (Special).—The creation of a clearing house to provide first-rate information concerning foreign securities, to inquire into the recently developed practice of forming holding companies to control groups of enterprises, the correction of certain practices affecting real estate bonds and the adoption of a federal blue sky law in place of the legislation adopted by individual states, were among the propositions recommended by committees of the Investment Bankers' Association of America meeting here yesterday.

It was said that the competition of both domestic and foreign securities offering in the American market was now so keen that the higher grade securities had much opportunity of finding purchasers. At the same time, the enormous expansion of America's foreign investments since the war and the increasing disposition of other countries to look to the United States for loans made the organization of a clearing house of information advisable, as well for the economical operation of investment bankers as for the protection of investors.

#### Financing of Small Companies

The organization of holding companies especially in the public utility field has proceeded rapidly during the past year, it was said. That such companies facilitated the financing of small companies and enabled a more expert supervision to be maintained over their activities was agreed; but the opinion was expressed that there was a tendency to over-extension. Hence a recommendation that an inquiry be made into their operation with a view to developing guiding principles.

The committee on real estate bonds and mortgages found that the efforts being made by investment bankers to popularize these categories of securities had raised problems that require closer consideration. One practice complained of was that of houses issuing real estate bonds overvaluing the land, adding "good will" in the sales of potential buyers with improvements completed and the neighborhood built up. This was often the margin between a good and bad loan.

#### Unsatisfactory Practice

Another practice not considered satisfactory was that of the originating house controlling the market of its issue, buying and selling at its own price. But it was thought competition would at once correct abuses which might spring from this practice.

A matter brought up by Canadian delegates was the tendency of various provincial governments in the west to adopt legislation establishing lines that "take precedence of mortgages. Thus land insurance can be placed by the owner of a mortgage property and the insurance premium is collected as a tax, and has priority even over a first mortgage contract. Hence the Housing Act was adopted. Certain loans made under government rural credits also have priority over mortgage claims.

### LORD PLUMER PAYS HIGH HONOR TO FEISUL

JERUSALEM, Oct. 12.—The highest honor paid to an official visitor in recent years was witnessed yesterday when Lord Plumer, High Commissioner of Palestine, wearing a field marshal's uniform personally welcomed Feisal, King of Iraq, at the station. The King is returning from London to Baghdad via Amman, whence he will fly across the Syrian desert.

King Feisal crossed the Mediterranean with Henry Ponsot, the new French commissioner of Syria, and after an unconfirmed rumor that the Frenchman had asked the Arab monarch to see Atrash, the Druse chief and advise him to abandon his struggle against France, M. Ponsot is due to arrive at Beirut today.

#### CABINET TO TAKE STUMP

WASHINGTON (AP)—All members of the Cabinet are ready to take the stump in behalf of Republican candidates in the coming elections, Walter H. Newton, Representative from Minnesota, chairman of the Republican speakers' bureau, announces.

#### EVENTS TONIGHT

Entertainment, the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, 48 Boylston Street. Paganini, given by the Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan, Boston Arena. Organ recital by Chan Seng Lee, under the auspices of the New England chapter, American Guild of Organists. First Church, Marlboro, 8:15. Concert by Olga Averbach, soprano, Jordan Hall, 8:15. Field Day, the new Camp Starrow, Boston Boy Scout Council, Dover.

#### EVENTS TOMORROW

Fall meeting of the New England Vocational Guidance Association, Auditorium, Boston School Committee Rooms, 15 Beacon Street, 4:15. William H. Bixby, Arthur W. Gilbert, speakers. Exhibit, Cadillac Motor Company, Copley Plaza, all day and evening. Lecture, "The Russia of Today," by the Rev. Sherwood Eddy, City Club Auditorium, 14 Somerset Street, 12:15. Guest day, Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy. An International Daily Newspaper. Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing House, 101 Palm Street, Boston. Single copy, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.) Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103 Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

- 1) What invention insures fine orchestral scores for movies? —Editorial Page  
2) Why are birds' eggs top-shaped? —Children's Page  
3) What language would be most fitting for a world tongue? —Educational Page  
4) What English art display is styled the "omnium gathrum"? —Arts Page  
5) How much does the dry law save America annually? —Page One  
6) How is the Berlin fire-alarm system to be improved? —The Week in Berlin

### These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

## STATE HONORS WAY CLEAR FOR ADMIRAL CLARK ARMS DEBATE

Secretary Wilbur Speaks at Dedication of Statue at Bradford, Vt. Geneva Delegates Remove Obstacles to Discussion on Main Issues

BRADFORD, Vt., Oct. 12 (AP)—Old records of the Navy Department were reopened here today by Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, to trace the sturdy patriot who had marked Rear Admiral Charles Edgar Clark, under whose command the battleship Oregon surged over 15,000 miles of sea in 1898 to play her decisive role in the battle of San Juan.

Mr. Wilbur delivered the principal address at the dedication of a memorial statue to Admiral Clark in the town of his birth. Mr. Wilbur read two letters written by Admiral Clark to the Navy Department regarding rewards for the officers who served in the Spanish-American War. They showed that twice the Oregon's captain had been forced to make momentous decisions on that voyage, once when he reached Rio Janeiro and was left to decide whether he should remain there in safety or dare the chance of single handed combat with the whole Spanish fleet.

The letters were significant for what they omitted, Mr. Wilbur said. "No claim is made for courage or skill, or of those qualities we here honor today," he added, "but only of his high sense of responsibility for decisions affecting not only his ship, but the welfare and success of his country."

Admiral Clark was born in this little town Aug. 10, 1843, the son of James Dayton and Mary Sexton Clark. He received his schooling at the schools here and at the age of 17 entered the United States Naval Academy. He saw his first action as an acting ensign at the age of 21 during the battle of Mobile Bay. When the Spanish War broke out he was captain of the Oregon, stationed at Puget Sound.

Receiving orders to proceed at once to Key West with his vessel to join the Atlantic fleet, he started on March 14 and reached his destination May 24, covering a total distance of 16,784 miles in 65 days actual sailing, and arriving in time to take part in the battle with the Spanish fleet. He was later promoted from captain to rear admiral.

The statue, which is larger than life-size, was modeled by Magnus Urdahl, a Boston sculptor, and was cut in bronze at a foundry at Newburyport, Mass. It will be mounted on a pedestal of Barre granite. Mrs. Clark and her daughter have followed the honored admiral very closely and are pleased with the likeness that the statue portrays.

Besides Secretary of the Navy Wilbur, Gov. Franklin S. Billings and other state officials were present at the dedication ceremony. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Rev. A. C. A. Hall of Burlington. A delegation of cadets from Norwich University, a military band and a detachment of United States Marines took part in the exercises.

### DARTMOUTH MILL WORKERS TO STRIKE

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 12 (AP)—Following a report made to the new Bedford Textile Council by the executive board last night on the grievances of the weavers and loomfixers of the Dartmouth mill, and that there was distinction on the part of the agent to observe prevailing standards throughout the mill, the council voted to call a strike of all Dartmouth mill workers to go into effect tomorrow morning.

The grievances of the weavers are the firing question, cutting of weaving prices and arbitrary treatment of employees by superintendents. The loomfixers' grievances are covered by the general demand for the prevailing standards of work. The mill employs about 2000 workers.

#### OFFICIAL GERMAN DENIAL

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—An official contradiction has been given out of the report circulated by certain newspapers that President von Hindenburg gave his consent to the son of the ex-Crown Prince taking part in the Reichswehr maneuvers.

#### WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Fair and warmer tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer followed by showers in the afternoon or at night; moderate northwest winds backing to southwest winds.

Southern New England: Fair and warmer tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer followed by showers in the afternoon or at night; moderate northwest winds backing to southwest winds.

Northern New England: Fair and warmer tonight; Wednesday showers, cooler in Vermont; moderate to fresh west and southwest winds.

#### Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 16th meridian)  
Albany 42, Memphis 44, 64  
Atlantic City 50, Montreal 44, 46  
Boston 42, New York 46, 48  
Buffalo 50, New Orleans 48  
Calgary 22, New York 46, 48  
Chicago 50, Philadelphia 50  
Cincinnati 50, Pittsburgh 54  
Denver 42, Portland, Ore. 52  
Des Moines 46, Portland, Ore. 52  
Eastport 46, San Francisco 56  
Galveston 72, St. Louis 46, 48  
Hatteras 72, St. Paul 42  
Helen 46, Seattle 46, 48  
Jacksonville 50, Tampa 42  
Kansas City 50, Washington 58  
Los Angeles 52

#### High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 2:23 p. m. Wednesday, 3:09 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 5:38 p. m.

## MANUFACTURERS PREPARE WAY FOR AN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

British and German Representatives Discuss Trade Problems at Meeting at Romey

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

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## POINCARÉ TOURS TWO PROVINCES

### Journeys Through Alsace-Lorraine to Ascertain Nature of Grievances

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Raymond Poincaré is making a tour throughout Alsace-Lorraine, studying problems of a grave character which have been developing, especially during the past two years. Although the Premier travels incognito, without ceremony of any kind, it is exactly for this reason that importance is attached to his movements.

Like Haroun-al-Rachid, he goes to see for himself the conditions of the people and ascertain the precise nature of their grievances. Alsace-Lorraine was never truly absorbed into the German Empire. The inhabitants maintained their allegiance to France. Now that the provinces are recovered by France there is a certain amount of dissatisfaction in some quarters. The Alsacians have been described as the Irish of France.

**Home Rule "Agitation"**  
There is a fairly strong agitation for home rule. Autonomy is demanded, though the Alsacians prepared to remain within the framework of France. Lately the propaganda has been bold and blatant, and the last Briand Government was compelled to take repressive measures. On the whole, M. Poincaré should, without severe action, be better able than others to deal with the situation. The motives of the autonomists are mingled, but certainly there is a Roman Catholic influence, for the Roman Catholics feel that France will abolish the system of confessional schools and introduce the system of purely secular education which prevails in the rest of France.

There is also the matter of the treatment of religious congregations. Edouard Herriot came upon this stumblingblock when he endeavored to assimilate Alsace-Lorraine, giving it the same laws as the other provinces. Also pro-German elements undoubtedly are at work. Nevertheless, the overwhelming majority of the population are loyal and contented, and the difficulties of administration should not be exaggerated.

### Educational Questions

It is understood that M. Poincaré chiefly concerns himself with educational questions. Apparently it is no longer intended to abolish the Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jewish schools. But Alsacians ask greater teaching of the German language in the schools. It is in localities where are largely German that M. Poincaré desires to make a tour of inspection. Orders have been given that complete silence be preserved on the official program. The journalists were not informed of M. Poincaré's itinerary.

### ENGLISH NEWSPAPER COMBINES DEPLORED

### Noted Correspondent Sees Menace to the Public

By Special Cable  
LEEDS, Oct. 12.—Sir William Beach Thomas, noted war correspondent of the Daily Mail, speaking at the Leeds Luncheon Club, deplored the passing of newspapers from the control of journalists into the hands of financiers. This, he said, constituted a danger to the public. If a politician or a public man nowadays did not please he would awaken some morning to find the machine guns of half a dozen different newspapers firing at him from all sides.

Some of those behind the scenes were afraid the recent English amalgamations and combines were only a beginning, and that before long there would be in existence a newspaper trust of great magnitude. Instantly the extent of the present day "squeeze" process, Sir William mentioned that when he started in journalism there were seven evening papers in London. Now there were only three.

The speaker recalled the experiences of a friend who wrote a book about his experiences at the South Pole and a clipping agency sent him cuttings from 15 different newspapers, each printing the same review of his book. That meant that as the result of syndication one man's opinion of that particular book was influencing millions of people. The power of such a critic he considered "fantastical."

### RAIL LINES TO CUT CHICAGO RIVER KINK

### Meandering Stream Blocks Important Streets

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Removal of the costly kink in the Chicago River, a bend which now blocks five important downtown streets and meanders over an unnecessary four acres of valuable property, is assured by agreement of the 13 railroads whose tracks form a network in this area. Work is expected to begin in 30 days, Edward J. Noonan, railway terminals engineer, stated. The project, involving a cost to city and railroads of \$8,000,000, is expected to require about three years for completion. Two railroad bridges and 30 acres

of railroad tracks will receive new locations, Mr. Noonan explained. When this is done, and the new channel dug, four acres of land, valued at \$6,340,000, will be reclaimed, he added.

"This makes possible the opening of six or seven streets now blocked," said E. S. Taylor, manager of the Chicago Plan Commission. "This we consider the most important result of the project. A square mile of land south of the Loop that now has only one street will be opened for development. It was this possibility that led the Chicago plan commission to sponsor the river straightening as far back as 1914. Another result is that with the streets opened the 13 railroads that use this land can develop their air rights by building a terminal."

The total cost to the city of the river straightening is figured to be under \$2,000,000. Railroads are to pay a large share of the cost from the money which they gain by land salvaged.

## DR. NINCHITCH IS OPTIMISTIC

### Jugoslavain Minister Makes Hopeful Statement as to European Outlook

By Special Cable

BELGRADE, Oct. 12.—After his return from Geneva Dr. Momcilo Ninchitch, Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia, gave out the following statement to representatives of the press: "The relations of Yugoslavia and France are excellent. The new policy of the Franco-German rapprochement was received sympathetically in Yugoslavia because it corresponds with her own and European needs. My conversations with Dr. Gustav Stresemann show a dis-

position toward a rapprochement. The relations with Italy are shown in the pact of friendship concluded for two years. The discontent in Yugoslavia against the so-called Neptune conventions are not justified because they are favorable to mutual interests, as I shall prove to Parliament.

"The relations with Hungary develop favorably and we have agreed in principle on the conclusion of a convention of arbitration. Probably we shall give Hungary, which is without one, a sea outlet, via Spalato. The better relations with Hungary are approved by Prague and Bucharest. The disposition of Greece toward Yugoslavia after the elections will show more clearly later. It is regrettable that some Greek politicians declared that the conclusion of an agreement with Yugoslavia is detrimental to Greece. The exchange of ideas between Mr. Burck (Bulgaria) and myself was profitable. It all depends on the Bulgarian attitude. Yugoslavia never opposed the Bulgarian refugee loan as a humanitarian measure, but the Little Entente demanded that its interests should not be affected. The Little Entente at Geneva gained a guarantee and control over the use of the loan. The Bulgarian refugees must be at least 50 kilometers distant from the frontier. We demanded nothing humiliating to Bulgaria as an independent state, but everything has been done to prevent the creation in Bulgaria of an atmosphere of unfriendliness to Yugoslavia."

## NORTHWEST UNITES IN COMMON PURPOSE

### New Organization Seeks to Work for Section

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 12 (Special).—Northwestern agricultural, commercial and industrial interests have joined in the incorporation of Northwest Associated, an organization which, it is announced, is for the "development and protection of our economic future in the states of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and neighboring states desiring to co-operate."

Proposed objectives are to promote a comprehensive program of agricultural development for the northwest, to encourage a constructive industrial policy, to emphasize the importance of the section in relation to the wealth of the nation, to make available all information concerning the distribution of its products in competition with those produced elsewhere, to secure cooperation in developing its natural and recreational resources, continuously to seek adequate transportation and to combat the Panama Canal competition, and to enable the Northwest to speak with a single voice and a united purpose.

## ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE DOES VALIANT DUTY

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Reducing noise and eliminating smoke are two services expected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad from use of a new electric locomotive battery locomotive, weighing 110 tons, and capable of hauling the equivalent of 70 empty freight cars eight to 10 miles an hour. The engine, which came from Erie, Pa., is to be used for switching.

**THE SECURE HOSE WASHER**  
This washer attacks the wire holds it in the coupling. You can't lose it. Ask your dealer or jobber for it or send us for price. THE SECURE HOSE WASHER CO. P. O. Box 246 OAKLAND, CALIF.

**Emma Bruns**  
Candy and Favor Shoppe  
Attractive Steamers Baskets \$10.00 and up  
555 Madison Avenue (55th Street)  
New York City Plaza 1032  
Telephone, Mail, Telegram and Steamers orders promptly taken care of.  
Making Better Candy for 26 Years

## Robin Gives Lilt to Fifer's Tunes

### Sits on G. A. R. Veteran's Instrument as He Marches in Annual Parade

DES MOINES, Ia. (Special Correspondence).—Exclamations of "It can't be real," "Look, it is moving," followed the march of Dr. A. C. Benadom and Rowley in the national G. A. R. parade held in Des Moines recently. Rowley is a pet robin who perches contentedly upon his master's fife.

Occasionally Rowley adds a joyful "Tweet tweet" to the fife's music or changes the tune slightly by slipping an investigating claw into one of the vents of the instrument. An impulsive hop or flutter shows amazed bystanders that Rowley is not the stuffed specimen that they have suspected him to be.

Rowley's history is brief. Two months ago, a tiny fledgling, he fell from the parental nest and fractured a wing. Dr. Benadom found him in the yard of his home at Monticello, Ia., and tenderly cared for the bird. Since then Rowley and he have been inseparable.

Dr. Benadom felt sure that Rowley would enjoy the gathering of old veterans, so together they are attending the G. A. R. convention.

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## HUGH GUTHRIE IS NEW LEADER

### Former Liberal Member of Borden Cabinet Succeeds Arthur Meighen

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 12 (Special).

At the conclusion of a lengthy caucus of Conservative members, Senators and defeated candidates held in the Railway Committee Rooms of the House of Commons, yesterday, Hugh Guthrie, member for South Wellington, was selected house leader of the party. The resignation of Arthur Meighen was placed before the meeting at the commencement, and there was much discussion. It was finally decided that the resignation in question should become effective on the appointment of a new leader, which occurred approximately at 7 o'clock last evening.

At the outset R. B. Bennett unexpectedly announced that he would not be a candidate for leadership. The first ballot was a free-for-all, with the following names before the caucus: H. H. Stevens, Hugh Guthrie, Sir George Perley, Dr. Manion, Sir Henry Drayton, G. H. Cahan, C. W. Bell and Dr. Toimie.

At the conclusion of the first ballot, Sir Henry Drayton, Mr. Bell, Dr. Toimie and M. Cahan withdrew. On the second ballot, Sir George Perley dropped out and after the third ballot Dr. Manion and Mr. Stevens requested that the nomination be made unanimous in favor of Mr. Guthrie.

The new leader is a former Liberal who joined the Union Government in 1917 and was Solicitor-General in that Ministry. In the recent "shadow Government" he was Minister of Defense.

The caucus decided that a convention should be called at the earliest possible date for the purpose of appointing a permanent leader and revising the policy of the party. The following members were appointed as a committee to make arrangements: Mr. Bennett, Mr. Stevens, Mr. McKinnon (Regina), W. A. Boys, W. A. Black (Halifax), Col. M. McLaren (St. John), and Senator Sharp, Senator Beaubien and Senator MacDonald.

In tendering his resignation Mr. Meighen, while expressing his regret, declared it to be his irrevocable intention to retire from the leadership.

A resolution of regret was moved and passed.

## NEW PEASANTS PARTY FORMED IN RUMANIA

By Special Cable

BUCHAREST, Oct. 12.—Despite all the attempts of the Bratianu-Averescu forces to block the amalgamation, a joint congress of the

Nationalist and Peasant parties has unanimously ratified the fusion of Rumania's democratic elements with the title of the National Peasants Party.

Under the presidency of the Transylvanian, Julius Maniu, the new party's leaders include John Mihalache, Dr. Nicholas Lupu and the ex-Premier, Mr. Valda-Voevod. The main elements of the party's program are expected to be announced prior to the opening of Parliament next Friday.

## DAUGHERTY-MILLER JURORS DISMISSED

### New Trial on Fraud Charges Awaits Buckner Decision

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP).—The disagreement and dismissal of the jury in the case against Harry M. Daugherty and Thomas W. Miller raises the question whether they will be tried a second time. Emory R. Buckner, United States attorney, who prosecuted the case, has not decided what his next move will be.

"I'll not be able to tell for a month at least whether I'll bring them to trial again or not," he said.

The jury, after hearing evidence for five weeks, debated its verdict for 65 hours and 40 minutes before the court accepted a report of disagreement. That is a record for federal courts in this district. The final vote was 7 to 5 for conviction of Daugherty and 10 to 2 for conviction of Miller.

The indictments against the former attorney-general and the former alien property custodian, charge them with conspiracy to defraud the United States of their honest services in the transfer of \$7,000,000 worth of stock in the American Metal Company to Swiss interests. These indictments still stand.

## Queen Marie Leaves Paris En Route to the United States

### Returning American Tourists So Numerous That Boat Train Is Split Into Two Sections

PARIS, Oct. 12 (AP).—Queen Marie of Rumania left Paris this morning en route to America.

The queen was visibly moved when the former Crown Prince Carol whose visit had been expected at any time during her week's stay in the French capital, finally turned up at the station a quarter of an hour before her train left for Cherbourg to connect with the Levallois.

Mother and son went into her compartment in the Rumanian royal coach, attached to the Cherbourg boat train, and talked in private. The train was held several minutes to allow them to prolong their interview.

The Queen smiled from a car window in acknowledgment of the farewells from representatives of French officialdom, the United States Embassy and the Rumanian colony of Paris. As she advanced slowly along the station platform, the assembled women of the Rumanian colony of the French capital curtsied.

Princess Ileana carried a couple of the many bouquets sent to her mother, while Prince Nicholas had the Queen's pet black spaniel in tow. A large force of police kept back a horde of returning American tourists who were so numerous that the boat train was split into two sections, the

first of which was sent away to clear the track for the progress of the royal party.

Marie had a mild Indian summer day for the beautiful ride through Normandy, now richly decked in red and gold autumn foliage.

## NOBEL PRIZE MAY GO TO M. BRIAND

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns from a reliable source that there is a strong possibility of the Nobel peace prize being awarded to Aristide Briand this year for his work in the reconciliation of peoples.

It is understood that important personages are urging such allocation, and the prospects of M. Briand's choice are regarded with pleasure.

## \$2,000,000 PAID STUDENTS

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Two million dollars annually is the amount paid to Northwestern University students here for salaries in positions obtained through the medium of the University Employment Bureau. It was announced by the school. An increasing number of college men and women here earn their entire expenses or work to pay a share.



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Drive past mile after mile of orange groves in full bearing. Pick

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Value of Citrus Products (1925).....	\$23,241,500
Oil Production (1925).....	140,000,000 bbls.
Harbor Imports (1925).....	4,156,177 tons
Harbor Exports (1925).....	16,154,566 tons
Total Harbor Tonnage.....	20,310,743

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## NATION-WIDE RAIL-BUS SURVEY AWAITING REVIEW BY I. C. C.

Evidence Gathered at Hearings From Coast to Coast to Be Sifted in Search of Equitable Solution—Taxes and Congestion Among Many Factors

The automobile, from the humblest family car to the luxurious parlor bus and great freight trucks, is on trial before the Government's high tribunal of transportation, the Interstate Commerce Commission. The general charge is appropriation of several millions of former railroad passengers, not to mention a great deal of merchandise once carried exclusively by rail lines.

Railroad executives, bus operators and the heads of trucking companies, as well as shippers and the public have told their stories at hearings from coast to coast, and soon, probably this month, the commission will begin to sift the great mass of evidence.

It is too much to expect that any investigation can bring about a solution of this, the most vital transportation problem of the day, but it is reasonable to expect that some measures to assure a more equitable distribution of freight and passenger traffic will come from the commission's deliberations.

There was a time when railroad men built their steel highways, put up stations and started the wheels turning. The passenger problem took care of itself. People who would travel usually were dependent upon the railroads.

And it was years after the automobile first appeared as a speck on the horizon of transportation that there was any indication that it would become the most serious competitor of the railroads.

Perfection of the gasoline motor, high production, prices within the purse-limit of the man on the street and improvement in roads, marked the beginning of this revolution in transportation. Now there is an automobile for every six persons in the country, and in New England are registered one-fifth of the total number of motorists in the United States.

There has been a loss of 25 per cent in railway passenger traffic in the last five years. The New York and Maine Railroad in that period alone lost 15,000,000 passengers. That the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Albany Railroads have also suffered is indicated by the fact that the number of passengers handled by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad last year was 2,155,423 less than the year before.

The problem is common to other rail systems throughout the country, differing only in degree. The New York Central, the Pennsylvania and the Reading railroads, all have suffered loss in passenger revenue.

In general, it may be assumed that the automobile has some advantages in the field of short-distance travel, which accounts for a great number of the passengers lost by the rail lines in recent years. In long-distance hauls the railroads still have the advantage, although the growing popularity of automobile touring has caused appreciable losses on many lines.

The great problem of the moment, however, is the short-haul passenger, the former commuter who uses his automobile for travel between home and the city, the salesman who covers his territory by automobile, the shopper and the theatergoer.

**Railroads Running Buses**  
The railroads have entered the field of bus transportation, not only in an effort to regain some of the lost passengers, but as a measure of self-preservation to avert further losses, and to provide additional service for the public.

As auxiliary service to the steam lines, the railroads' busses have made improvements in steam service possible through fewer train stops and faster schedules. It has also been possible to replace unprofitable steam service with busses or self-contained gas-electric motor rail trains.

Buses, however, can be expected to attract only a limited proportion of the lost patronage, for the privately owned automobile now carries a high percentage of those who once rode on trains.

The railroads cannot offer the individual the flexible and unrestricted service of the private motor car, but they have certain highly valuable advantages which the automobile lacks and never can possess. They offer cheaper transportation and comfortable all-weather service.

Having purchased a car, the average passenger, particularly the one who knows his income does not provide for such a luxury, cultivates the comforting but false thought that it does not cost much to operate an automobile.

Cold figures, however, show that it costs from 8 to 12 cents a mile for motorcar operation, while the railroads offer transportation ranging from less than 1 cent to 3.5 cents a mile, according to distance and regularity of travel.

The automobile is the outstanding symbol of personal freedom. The railroads represent mass transportation. Railroad men think of passenger traffic in the light of large numbers, and in their relations with the traveling public they make their decisions and act in terms of mass. The tremendous number of motorcars on the highways is becoming a most serious problem.

Traffic congestion has robbed motion of many of its joys. City streets are jammed with cars, and automobile travel, urban and suburban, is slower and more uncertain by far than it was two years ago. Many veteran drivers now seldom venture on the highways on week-ends or holidays, so crowded are the roads.

Business men are finding that they must allow more time to reach their offices than heretofore; parking restrictions, witness the recent campaign against overtime parking in Boston, must become more stringent.

As a result of this steadily increasing congestion, a great many men already have given up using their cars for driving to business and have turned to the bus lines or trains. The increasing number of women who drive cars also means that many automobiles are now left at home for the use of the family while the head of the house takes a train or a bus to and from the city.

**Excursions Returning**  
Many of those who have summer homes have given up the struggle on the highways, and now use trains. The heavy increase in traffic also has had its effect upon the efficiency of sailboats who use automobiles in making their trips.

An increasing number of those who drive from suburban homes to the cities now leave their cars in outlying garages rather than face the problem of finding a parking space in the congested streets. The trend offers the railroads an excellent opportunity to employ some of the vacant land at their suburban stations as parking space for the exclusive use of their patrons.

Facing steadily decreasing revenue from scantily patronized trains, which often are operated with empty cars, railroad heads state that a general lowering of fares is impossible. Profitable rail operation depends upon well-filled trains and such regular patronage. It is stated, would bring about improvements in train service impossible under present conditions.

insurance, which becomes effective in Massachusetts in January, will eliminate some cars, remains to be seen. It is a fact, however, that a great many private cars are operated on the narrow margin of income and are not insured against liability.

Trains never can be operated for the convenience of the individual or for very small groups. Operating costs make such a course prohibitive. But travel can be made more attractive; transportation can be interpreted in terms of comfort and convenience in ways never before attempted, and with excellent prospects of regaining old patrons and building new passenger business.

**New Railroad Service**  
The romance that has colored the history of railroading is one of its most valuable assets for building public pride and good will. Even in this age of cold efficiency the drama of railway transportation is still full of color and excitement.

And the railroads are beginning to awaken to the fact that art and the mechanical can be combined in making trains more pleasing for travel.

One railroad employs a prominent artist to indicate the degree to which the railroads are thinking of personal tastes in small things are now found in trains.

Seats are more comfortable and pleasing to the eye. The lighting arrangements have been improved and several crack trains carry radio apparatus and moving picture machines for the entertainment of their patrons. Courtesy is becoming a by-word in rail service.

Employees are being trained for their particular tasks. One company has started a school for training its chefs, for dining car service is one of the most important in building good will. Nothing will destroy passenger-friendship so quickly as poor food or inefficient service in a dining car.

**Soft-Toned Whistles**  
One western railroad announces that its locomotives are to be equipped with soft-toned whistles. This is another illustration of the awakening of the railroads to the possibilities of winning the good will of the public. Such an innovation as a whistle as soft as the "wood-wind" means less disturbance to passengers on the trains and to inhabitants of the country through which the railway passes.

Naming the crack de luxe trains always has made a strong appeal to public pride in its railroads. Many of these names were given by passengers themselves. A "name" train fine equipment arouses admiration and makes for passenger loyalty to a degree often unsuspected.

The railroad that strives to make its passengers feel that it has their individual comfort and pleasure at heart, and by thoughtful and original service proves that it can become personalities, will have gone far toward restoring the railroad to its rightful place in the world of transportation.

Whether compulsory automobile

French Designer Reduces Noise With New Aluminum Motor Body

Doors and Frame Cunningly Grooved and Set in Rubber to Prevent Frictional Squeaks—Visibility Also Is Increased

Designed to eliminate noise almost entirely, an automobile body constructed mostly of aluminum, is one of the new developments in the automobile industry which is attracting particular attention today.

This body is the work of the French coachwork designer, M. H. Gournay who has already produced a touring car which is planned where greater weight is placed than aluminum would give as in the supports for the roof and corresponding joinings, girder sections are used.

There are two wide doors of aluminum plates swung on a piano type hinge, with the door edges overlapping the rear panels. Along the edge of the floor is a strip of 1/4-inch rubber clamped between removable brass plates, so the edges of the rubber are positioned so they engage in a channel along the bottom door line. This holds the door rigidly, without vibration. The rubber strips are easily removable.

**Car Has Good Visibility**  
Midway in the doorpost is an adjustable wedge engaging with a groove on the door. The door is thus held perfectly rigid at two points independent of the lock. The car has exceptional visibility, with large windows and very narrow pillars, which are made rigid by using a form of girder construction used in airplanes.

The windshield has a particularly ingenious feature, as it is raised or lowered by a compound lever merely by turning a single large knurled nut just under the roof, the glass being supported on a central plate of aluminum which rests on the pillars, the vision at any point.

The seating is exceptionally comfortable and all four seats are of the armchair type, the angle of the back being adjustable by means of studs under the elbows of the supporting brackets. The seats are moved forward or backward by removing the brackets from their supporting plates and reinserting them into alternate holes provided, while the plates are further adjustable by inserting the holding down screws in a fresh position, for which they are already drilled and countersunk. Changing the seats takes about two minutes.

**Front Floor Easily Moved**  
In the front compartment the flooring consists of an aluminum sheet held by a simple sliding bolt, and is quickly removed to give access under the car. In the rear compartment the propeller shaft is boxed in and two wells, provided with sloping footrests and coconut fiber mats, give the rear passengers comfort to an unusual degree. The interior and roof of the car are lined with a wool fabric, designed to suit the individual taste of the customer.

The exterior appointments are exceedingly interesting. Behind the spare tire bracket is a dust plate which carries the rear lamp and plug number, the lead for which is plugged into a socket on the main frame. When this is pulled out, the cover plate removed and the wheel dismounted, immediate access is possible to the battery compartment. The luggage is accessible without removing the spare tire; when the lid is lifted one or both of the suitcases can be drawn out.

Along the running boards, behind the front fender, are two tool chests on the top of which are carried two special boxes for baggage. Set into the side of the roof on the left hand side is a spotlight or warning beacon which under the hood of the windshield in front are two parking lights. The wheels are wire on the chassis described and with full balling tires make a very unusual job throughout. The whole appearance of the body is custom made, and set on an American chassis in the \$1000 class, the effect would be of a car worth much more.

**Mount Holyoke Takes Pride In Great Great Granddaughter**

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Oct. 12 (Special).—Mount Holyoke is said to be the first woman's college to welcome a great-great-granddaughter of the college among its students, in the person of Eleanor Whitting of Holyoke, a freshman, whose mother, grandmother and great-grandmother were students at Mount Holyoke before her. Reckoning the great-grandmother as a daughter of the college, she makes her the great-great-granddaughter.

Her great-grandmother was Lavinia Smith, who arrived by stagecoach, in 1837, when Mary Lyon opened the college, armed according to specifications with her own silverware and bedding, and with rubbers and umbrellas, "for going about in inclement weather." To enter Mount Holyoke Seminary she had studied modern geography, English grammar, the history of the United States, Watt's "On the Mind," and the whole of Adams' New Arithmetic.

Lavinia Smith survived all the rigors of being a pioneer girl in the higher education for women, and retained such pleasant memories of the old seminary that she sent her daughter, Della Burnett, there to become a member of the class of 1877. By this time the seminary had begun to expand in all directions. Della attended the dedicatory exercises of the new building for science and art, Williston Hall.

She discovered that the Seminary was "like an orderly, well-arranged home," where "pictures, books and flowers send out a kindly greeting." As her mother's school, it already had an ancient and historic air, and this impression was reflected also in the newspaper clippings about the dedicatory exercises. "What a record for itself. Its history has more than realized the expectations of its founders," she wrote. "It is a place of protecting arm as brilliant and thorough a corps of scholars as Amherst or Harvard. Its graduates are women, and they are content to shine in their own particular sphere."

Now Eleanor Whitting, the daughter of Anne Miller, and fourth of the line, has appeared. In addition to her direct Mount Holyoke ancestry, Miss Whitting also claims four great-aunts, and so many cousins that she cannot count them up off-hand, who have also graduated from Mount Holyoke College.

## BOSTON'S POLLS OPEN TILL 8 P. M.

Council Votes 15 to 7 for 14-Hour Day—Pay Rise to \$18-\$20 Favored

Boston City Council, by a vote of 15 to 7, decided yesterday that the polls in Boston be kept open on election day, Nov. 2, from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m. This action was taken after a communication from Mayor Nichols urging a much shorter time for balloting had been read.

The 13 Democratic members of the council and two Republicans, Israel Ruby and Herman L. Bush, voted for the 14-hour voting day which the Mayor and the board of election commissioners had opposed on the ground that such extended labor makes it hard to get the best grade of election officers.

**Now Receive \$11 to \$18**  
The council, after the majority had decreed the long voting hours, passed a resolution asking Mayor Nichols and the election board to raise the pay of election officers.

The council voted a budget transfer of \$3400 requested by the Finance Commission after Charles L. Carr, the chairman of the commission, had explained that the transfer was only a routine matter of bookkeeping.

## Men of the Family Exhibit Keen Interest in Food Fair

Study Displays and Recipes With Critical Eye—Holiday Brings Carnival Atmosphere to Exposition—Children Have Best Noses for Free Samples

Attendance at the Boston Food Fair, current for the fortnight in Horticultural Hall, makes it apparent that if 85 per cent of the purchasing of foodstuffs is done by women, as has been asserted by retail grocers, that 85 per cent is afforded much in the way of aid and informed suggestion from the men folk.

For among the women, eagerly going about the verification of a report that the achievement of a modern pie—from pastry board to dining table—is now a matter of precisely 15 minutes, there is a goodly sprinkling of men urging the accumulation of new secrets for the variation of griddle cakes and of the talking point with the electrical refrigerator salesman.

In the welter of theaters, parades and ball games the holiday today was given attraction for hundreds by the Food Fair. If it takes on, upon week-ends, something of the aspect of a school for housewives, today it took on carnival atmosphere.

The children were out of school so they came along, slipping like eels in and out among their elders, always able to see a longer vista of the display than the men and women than their elders, easily convinced to the delight of occupants of the demonstrating booths who know the value of juvenile wheedling when it comes to new things to eat—of the victrola, egg and the wheel, the current buns and that winter salad for the hasty luncheon.

Women are jubilant because they say that no previous Food Fair has yielded so many new recipes to the quarter hour of attendance as this. "Five new menus in one of my notebooks," triumphed one aloud yesterday, "to last my ravenous family for six months. And if you knew my family—"

Not all the interest has to do directly with foodstuffs and their preparation. For instance there is the dish-washer, the four and ten decades every housewife has known that the other side of the hill to the adventurous baking of a cake was the washing of all the wretched little dishes that held the batter and the lightly egg and the flour, and the milk, the scones that stirred and all that. But what housewife cannot look with peace and contentment on an entire morning's cooking with the assurance that the washing machine will lay firm hold on the accumulation of dishes and attend to them while her back is turned?

Each afternoon and evening the orchestra concerts continue on the balcony. In the lecture hall entertaining and informative lectures, often illustrated and always accompanied by explanatory or dramatic talks, will give those in attendance opportunity to pause in the midst of trying to see everything in the booths.

**EX-SENATOR WALSH OPPOSES CLOTURE**  
In discussing the United States Senate, its personnel and procedure, before the members of the Boston Kiwanis Club at their weekly luncheon in the Boston City Club yesterday, David I. Walsh, formerly Senator from Massachusetts and Democratic candidate for re-election Nov. 2, asserted that the lack of cloture in the upper legislative house of the Nation was a wise omission.

Mr. Walsh declared the rules governing the Senate often proved an invaluable safeguard to the Nation in the past and that its right to take its own time in deliberation had been used again and again to avert the passage of ill-thought-out propositions. He said the Senate was the propounding block to the way of propaganda and organizations which clustered in Washington to further various enterprises and propositions.

**ROOSEVELT TRIBUTE ASKED BY GOVERNOR**  
A statement calling attention to the fact that Wednesday, Oct. 27, will mark the sixty-eighth anniversary of Theodore Roosevelt, formerly President, and urging that the day be commemorated in honor of this patriot was issued by Governor Fuller yesterday.

"In memory of this great President," said the Governor, "I respectfully request the special exercises be held throughout the State to celebrate the birthday of this good American, in order to call attention to the splendid things in life for which he stood which made him so beloved by citizens generally throughout the country."

The resolution proposes that wardens and clerks receive \$20 a day and inspectors \$18 instead of the \$13 and \$11 now paid to these positions respectively.

George F. Gilbody introduced this resolution as well as that of the original motion stipulating the 14-hour voting day, around which so much discussion had taken place in the last three council meetings. Mr. Gilbody declared that in an industrial center as is Boston many of the men and women in mills and factories would be deprived of suffrage by early closing hours.

**Mayor's Remarks Criticized**  
Some of the Democratic councilmen also took exception to certain remarks of the Mayor in the communication which he had sent to the council met. John J. Heffernan insisted that the Mayor be summoned to appear before the executive committee of the council on next Monday and discuss with them the communication, to the wording of which some of the members had objected.

The council voted a budget transfer of \$3400 requested by the Finance Commission after Charles L. Carr, the chairman of the commission, had explained that the transfer was only a routine matter of bookkeeping.

**BOSTON TO HAVE LITTLE THEATER**  
Garden Lane Players Will Unite Talent of Retired Actors and Students

The Garden Lane Players, recently organized by men and women connected with the stage with the object of establishing a permanent Little Theater in Boston, are to give an initial production on Oct. 28, 29 and 30 with the performance of "Rolls of Wild Oats," a Clare Kummer comedy, in the Little Theater in Bywater Street on Beacon Hill.

The players and the studio workshop of dramatic art which is being conducted in connection with the theater, are under the direction of Hugh William Towne, who has had 15 years of stage experience as actor and manager. He organized and directed for five years the Towne Players of Rochester, N. Y., who are still conducting under his name.

On the advisory board are E. E. Clive, manager of the Copley Theater; Chismore Packard of New York City, president of the Packard Theatrical Exchange; Mrs. George A. Hibbard, Miss Elsie Wynder Bird, Ross Alexander, Lyndor Sullivan, Paul Kimball, Miss Ruth Tomlinson, director of the Packard Theater Institute, New York City.

Actors and actresses who have retired from the stage and are now living in Boston also are closely identified with the theater and will appear in the productions from time to time. It is proposed that they shall take the heavier parts, at first at least, while the smaller parts are taken by amateurs and students, who will in time be able to combine practice with real study.

Among these former stage folk, all of whom had successful careers, who are assisting in developing the work in Boston are Miss Menden Sewell, Miss Mary Snow, Allen Wallace, Miss Virginia Stokes, Theo Goodrich, Leslie Barclay, Lawrence Bolton and Miss Nora Gaydon.

Mr. Towne states that the plan is to present modern American drama of a high order and other serious works, including those of Shaw and Ibsen. Nine performances are to be given this winter.

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Russ Whittall gave a stirring performance of the first part of the professor, to whom is entrusted the more concrete wordings of Mr. Pollock's exposure of the impulses that lie behind war-making. His speech was clear, impassioned, ringing with conviction, always lighted by an innate humor that blended smoothly with Mr. Pollock's ironies. Richard Bowler's intensity as Carl gave the part a burning quality that lasts through the end of the play, though Carl is seen no more after the second act. And so one might go through the whole of this dramatic act, not forgetting Frank Sylvester in a vivid small part, the same Sylvester who was the unforgettable Boney in "The Misleading Lady" and Ethel Downie in a tiny scene that she made a just right spot in the picture as a whole.

No one can come away from this performance of "The Enemy" with the notion, as Mr. Pollock, the professor, says, that the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill" was intended only for the retail trade.

**B. F. Keith's**  
La Salle, Hassan and Moran, in "Bugs" open the big at B. F. Keith's this week, starting in rather slow but winding up their series of fast tumbling and dancing in a manner that places them at the first of the bill in more ways than one. Harry Bostell and Helen Gould, the dancing xylophonists play lively tunes. They are followed by Raymond Wilbert, in "Mental Hazards," who introduced several nicely placed gold shots, meanwhile keeping up a lively chatter that pleased the audience immensely. Hugh Skelley and Monte Helt next presented their revue with Helen Eliffelt and the Janis Sisters. In a repertoire of song-studies and plenty of nonsense contributed by Mr. Skelley, Herman and Juan Rayes, violinist and pianist, presented a classical program, which was greeted with much applause. Ethel Barrymore headlines the bill this week, appearing in Sir James Barrie's one-act play, "The Twelve-Pound Look." She received a hearty welcome, and, after a round of applause, greeted her excellent work. Others in the cast were Harry Plimmer, Virginia Chauvenet and Keane.

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## POLICE PARADE WINS PLAUDITS

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Legion, and Veterans of Foreign Wars were carried in the parade. On Superintendent Crowley's staff were Capt. George W. Patterson and William Livingston of police headquarters, Lieut. Charles B. McCloskey and Edward Mullen, Serg. Thomas S. J. Kavanagh as regimental major, and Edward J. Seiboh, patrolman, Deputy Supts. Thomas C. Evans, Forrest F. Hall, and Thomas F. Goode commanded the first, second and third battalions respectively, Lieut. William Allen, George H. Guard, and Harry Burns acted as battalion adjutants.

Eight divisions composed the first battalion. They were from stations in East Dedham Street, Lagrange, Hyde Park, Charlestown, Roxbury Crossing, Dorchester, Mattapan and Dudley Street.

The second battalion was made up of detachments from the harbor police, the two South Boston stations, a company from MHK Street, Hanover Street, Back Bay, Joy Street and Jamaica Plain.

The third battalion was led by Captain Hoppe and his traffic squad. Companies from East Boston and West Roxbury with a second traffic squad were in this last battalion as well as the different machine gun units, motor cycles, special, marksmen and police patrol cars.

## Wakefield Dedicates Shaft to Spanish War Veterans

Dedication of a memorial to Spanish War Veterans, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Richardson's Light Guards, now Company E of the 132d Infantry, M. N. G., and the annual reunion of the Sixth Regiment of the Veterans' Association of the Spanish American War, took place this afternoon in Wakefield.

The chief event of the celebration was a parade, composed of the marshal and his staff, a platoon of police, Salem Cadet Band, Headquarters Troop, 110th Cavalry, M. N. G., Marine Corps Reserve, Wakefield High School battalion, Corporal Charles E. Parker, Camp 39, and several other military organizations, including the Girl and Boy Scouts.

After the parade exercises were held at the new Spanish War Veterans' Monument, following which the line of march was resumed. An evening parade will be staged on Wakefield Common by Companies E of Wakefield, F of Waltham, G of Woburn, and M of Everett. After this the reunion of the old Sixth Regiment will take place in the Town Hall.

The annual banquet of the R. L. G. and the Fine Members' Association will be held in the State Armory in the evening. Among those who will speak are William S. Youngman, State Treasurer, Maj. Gen. Edward L. Logan, Alfred L. Foote and Harris M. Dolbeare, toastmaster. A banquet will be served to all organizations participating in the parade. The chief marshal of the parade will be Capt. Thomas J. Quinn, commander of the Wakefield National Guard company with Edward E. Hickey, president of the Fine Members' Association as his chief of staff.

## HARVARD BOARD LOSES MR. BYRNE

New York Lawyer of '77 Class Resigns From Corporation

Resignation of James Byrne, New York lawyer, of Harvard College in 1877, from the Harvard Corporation was announced by the university officials today.

Mr. Byrne was elected to the Harvard Corporation in 1920, to fill the vacancy left by Henry L. Higginson. He has rendered invaluable service while on the board and his absence will be keenly felt by his colleagues and throughout the university, the Harvard announcement said. He goes to Europe for a vacation at the end of this month.

Mr. Byrne was graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1882. Since 1883 he has practiced law in New York City. He has been a regent of the University of the City of New York, president of the American Bar Association, and has held many other important positions. For his work with the American Red Cross during the war he was made an Officer of the Crown of Italy and a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France. Since 1920 the government of Harvard and management of its funds have been in the hands of the president, treasurer, and five Fellows of Harvard College, which body is service as the Corporation. It is self-perpetuating and responsible to the board of overseers, the 30 members of which are elected by the alumni of Harvard.

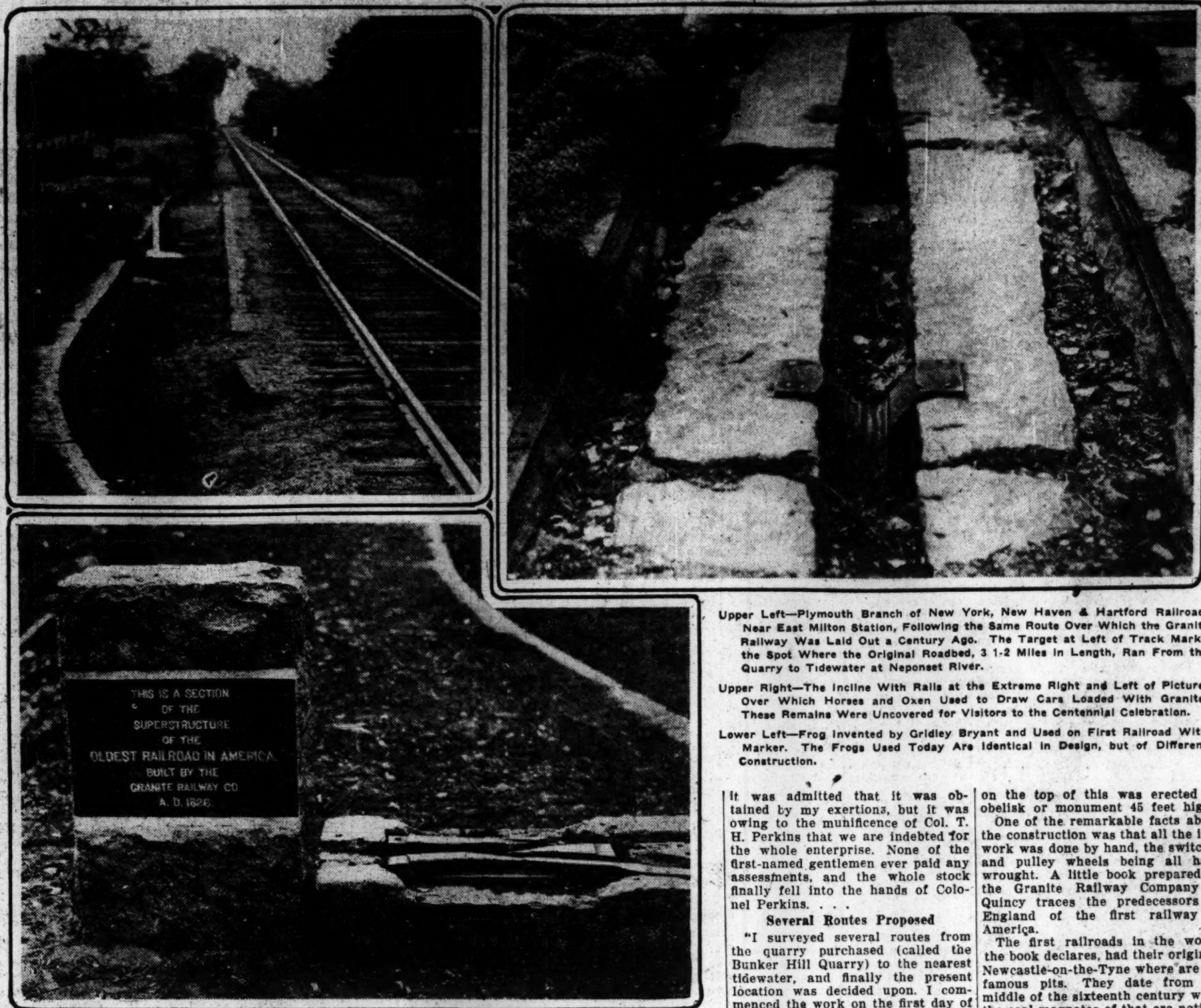
## MALDEN POST OFFICE TO HAVE NEW BUILDING

Construction of a new post office building for Malden will begin within a few days, it was announced yesterday by Roland M. Baker, postmaster for the Boston district. The building will be a two-story structure of white stone and brick, to be located at the corner of Ferry and Prescott Streets.

The contractors, Coleman Brothers, will try to complete the building by Jan. 1, Mr. Baker said. The plans were drawn by Desmond & Lord of Boston, following a Doric style of architecture. The new post office will have a frontage of 128 feet on Ferry Street and 102 feet on Prescott Street, with 7000 square feet of space on each floor.

**WILL NAME CANDIDATE**  
Ward committees of the Republican Party in the First Middlesex senatorial district will meet within a few days to choose a candidate for the State Senate who will take the place on the ballot left vacant by the passing of Abbott B. Rice, Senator from Newton. The district includes the towns of Newton, Framingham, Marlborough, Wayland and Weston. Mr. Rice had received the nomination unopposed, and the Democrats of the district put forth no candidate in the primary. Under the law, where a vacancy occurs before the ballots have been printed, the town committees may choose a nominee.

## Sections of "Oldest American Railway" Built Century Ago



Upper Left—Plymouth Branch of New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Near East Milton Station, Following the Same Route Over Which the Granite Railway Was Laid Out a Century Ago. The Target at Left of Track Marks the Spot Where the Original Roadbed, 3 1/2 Miles in Length, Ran from the Quarry to Tidewater at Neponset River.

Upper Right—The Inclined Plane with Rails at the Extreme Right and Left of Picture, Over Which Horses and Oxen Used to Draw Cars Loaded With Granite. These Remains Were Uncovered for Visitors to the Centennial Celebration.

Lower Left—Frog Invented by Gridley Bryant and Used on First Railroad With Marker. The Frogs Used Today Are Identical in Design, but of Different Construction.

It was admitted that it was obtained by my exertions, but it was owing to the munificence of Col. T. H. Perkins that we are indebted for the whole enterprise. None of the first-named gentlemen ever paid any assessments, and the whole stock finally fell into the hands of Colonel Perkins.

### Several Routes Proposed

"I surveyed several routes from the quarry purchased (called the Bunker Hill Quarry) to the nearest tidewater, and finally the present location was decided upon. I commenced the work on the first day of April, 1826, and on the seventh day of October following the first train of cars passed over the whole length of the road."

"The deepest cutting was 15 feet, and the highest elevation above ground was 12 feet (an inclined plane). It had an endless chain, to which the cars were attached in ascending or descending."

"At the head of this inclined plane I constructed a swing platform to receive the loaded cars as they came from the quarry. This platform was balanced by weights, and had gear attached to it in such a manner that it would always return (after having dumped) to a horizontal position, being firmly supported on the periphery of an eccentric cam."

"When the cars were out on the platform there was danger of their running entirely over, and I constructed a self-acting guard, that would rise above the surface of the rail upon the platform as it rose

on the top of this was erected an obelisk or monument 45 feet high."

One of the remarkable facts about the construction was that all the iron work was done by hand, the switches and pulley wheels being all hand wrought. A little book prepared by the Granite Railway Company of Quincy traces the predecessors in England of the first railway in America.

The first railroads in the world, the book declares, had their origin at Newcastle-on-Tyne where are the famous pits. They date from the middle of the sixteenth century when the coal magnates of that era noticed that the wagons made deep ruts in the muddy roads that led down to the River Tyne.

It was decided that strips of wooden rails be placed where the wagon wheels passed, thus keeping the heavy iron rims from cutting into the dirt roadways. Since it was found difficult to keep the wagons on the planks, side plates or flanges were added. The evolution of transportation by railways is self-evident from this time on.

In early America, however, the populace was not easily brought to believe in the practicability of railroads. When the carriage road was not sufficient, transportation by canal was deemed the only feasible alternative. Thus was built the famous Erie Canal and here in New England the less successful, and little known Middlesex Canal that added materially in making Lowell what it is today.

## POTATO OUTLOOK MORE PROMISING

New England Yield Likely to Increase Over 1925

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Oct. 12 (AP)—The potato crop outlook for New England was somewhat better on Oct. 1 than in 1925, but was 4.3 per cent under the five-year average, the New England crop reporting service here has found.

Improvement was noted principally in Maine and Connecticut. The prospect for the former State was 35,545,000 bushels, or almost 5 per cent more than a month ago, 4 per cent more than a year ago, and 2.3 per cent higher than the five-year average.

Better conditions caused some improvement in Connecticut during September, but the outlook declined slightly in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.

Little change was seen in the apple situation, with the total volume of commercial fruit for this district not very different from that of last year, although there were substantial differences among the several states. Maine had a smaller crop than last year and the fruit was of only moderate size and quality, while southern New England had appreciably more apples than last year and of good size and quality.

Tablet Commemorating Building of Granite Railway.

was used for doorsteps, gables, walls and foundations. It was a notable event in the Nation's history. In describing how he came to construct the road, the most important achievement in the administration of the younger Adams, Gridley Bryant, its projector, tells of the obstacles he had to encounter as follows:

"I had (previous to the corner stone of Bunker Hill Monument) purchased a stone quarry (the funds being furnished by Dr. John C. Warren) for the express purpose of procuring the granite for the construction of the monument. This quarry was in Quincy, nearly four miles from water carriage.

### Winning Approval

"This suggested to me the idea of a railroad (the Manchester and Liverpool railroad being in contemplation at this time, but was not begun till the spring following). Accordingly in the fall of 1825 I consulted Thomas H. Perkins, William Sullivan, Amos Lawrence, Isaac P. Davis and David Moody, all of Boston, in reference to the project.

"These gentlemen thought the project visionary and chimerical; but, being anxious to aid the Bunker Hill Monument, consented that I might see what could be done. I awaited the meeting of our Legislature in the winter of 1825-26, and, after every delay and obstruction that could be thrown in the way, I finally obtained a charter, although there was great opposition in the House.

"The questions were asked: 'What do we know about railroads? Who ever heard of such a thing? Is it right to take the people's land for a project that no one knows anything about? We have corporations enough already!' Such and similar objections were made, and various restrictions were imposed, but it finally passed by a small majority only.

"Unfavorable as the charter was,

## Great Tropical Fruit Areas Now Close in Touch by Radio System

Superintendent Howley, at Convention of United Fruit Company, Tells of Establishment of Complete Chain of Stations in Central America

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Oct. 12 (Special)—The radio as the connecting link between the tropics and the rest of the world is illuminatingly illustrated by the United Fruit Company, which is holding its first international conference at the New Ocean House.

R. V. Howley, commercial superintendent of the Tropical Radio Company, talking to a Monitor representative, pointed to a chart which showed a graduated line of aerials and said:

"In 1904 we built the first radio station in Central and South America. In the next 10 years we did nothing but pioneer work through the peculiar static of the tropics. In the last five years has come the completed chain of stations that touches every city of importance in the whole territory."

"Today the whole Central American field is in constant and immediate touch with the world, just as Boston or New York or Washington is. Yesterday Central America got its news, commercial or otherwise, when the history of the day was a part of the world and the coffee grower in Guatemala or the fruit producer of Costa Rica is in close touch, through the radio, with the markets of the world. The United Fruit Company has put Central America on the map."

Another inestimable service of the radio is the possibility of keeping in close touch with the company's ships. Under the new system every ship reports to Boston every 45 minutes, day and night, giving the position of the ship and condition of the cargo.

"We used to load and no one knew about the ship until it came into port," said Maj. H. L. Harris, outlining this phase of radio usefulness. Major Harris also explained the object of the company in bringing together representatives from Cuba, Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Jamaica, as well as delegates from England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, as an effort to increase understanding between these points and United States offices so that the southern managers and sales executives can appreciate each other's problems and work out a plan of coordination.

The banana as a food was the subject under discussion during the morning session. W. M. Leonard of the Boston office outlined the growing popularity of this fruit since its properties have come to be appreciated.

"The war sent everybody to thinking about foods," he said, "you recall how we were taught food production and conservation. Dietitians went to work in high places and it was in 1917 that our company issued the first edition of the food value of the banana."

Victor M. Cutter, president of the company, referring to the progress in the tropics, said: "A score of years ago the tropics were a dumping ground for incompetents and undesirable. Today some of the finest young men in our employ are in the tropics. We have discouraged the incompetent and have supplanted them with college bred young men from the United States who understand our policy and ambition to help. This policy I have had consistently in mind ever since I became president and it is just beginning to show results. We want the best type of young men to represent us and we are getting them."

At the session yesterday E. R. Grabow, general manager of the production department of the United Fruit Company, told the delegates that it pays to advertise in the newspapers.

"In the years gone by," said Mr. Grabow, "the Caribbean was considered only a winter resort. Due, however, to the newspaper advertising campaign of the last three years, we have been able to fill our ships during the spring and summer months, a period which formerly, so far as passenger traffic was concerned, was a dead loss."

"We have learned that to sell passenger transportation we must use newspaper advertising and quote prices and have proved that new sales through the newspaper columns reach higher levels than from any other medium that we employ."

The labor policy of the company was outlined by George W. Chittenden, vice-president in charge of production, who said that the employees of the company, insofar as possible, were drawn from the countries in which they are employed. He said it was the company's purpose to impress upon its workers the necessity

of becoming useful citizens of the country in which they reside. W. W. Schuyler, manager of the Cuban division, said that Cuba is making progress under the wise administration of President Machado, who has the confidence of the people and foreign corporations.

## PHONOFILM TO AID STATE REPUBLICANS

Will Picture and Voice the President Speaking

The combined facilities of the talking machine and the moving picture will be used to present President Coolidge before the voters of Massachusetts in speeches during the final weeks of the Republican State campaign for the election of Senator William M. Butler, Governor Fuller and other Republican nominees for State offices. These plans were made public in a demonstration of the talking-motion picture machine at the party's State headquarters here yesterday afternoon.

In this pre-view and pre-hearing of the film-record, the President was seen and heard delivering with characteristic accents and gestures an address on "Economy." The photographic part of the machine, known as the DeForest Phonofilm, transmits the voice through a loudspeaker to an audience of any size and synchronizes the words with the film.

By this medium President Coolidge will appear many times in various parts of the State. The machine will be mounted on a motor truck and will start on its campaign tour about Oct. 15. Republican leaders feel sure that both the President's address and the novel method of its presentation will attract wide attention.

## SEAMAN'S SOCIETY NEARS CENTENARY

\$350,000 Fund Sought for New Building

The Boston Seaman's Friend Society will observe its ninety-ninth anniversary with a special program of exercises at the Sailor's Rest, 287 Hanover Street, on Tuesday evening of next week. Dr. Samuel H. Woodrow, president of the society, is to preside over the celebration, and several prominent speakers will address the seamen. A number of musical selections will be given.

The committee in charge of the society's campaign for \$350,000 to erect a new six or seven-story building on the site of the present Sailor's Rest, has established a permanent headquarters at Room 946 of the Chamber of Commerce Building, from which point activities will be directed.

A joint meeting of the finance and new building committees of the society will be held Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock for the purpose of acting upon the organization of a citizens' committee of 200 prominent business and professional men and women of Boston. The personnel of this committee will be announced some time next week.

## BIGELOW WILL AIDS MUSEUM AND HARVARD

Numerous public bequests, including gifts of approximately \$200,000 to the Museum of Fine Arts and to Harvard College, are contained in the will of Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow of 56 Beacon Street.

The public bequests include the following: \$5000 to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; large oil painting of Napoleon by Robert Le Vre, bought by the testator's father at the sale of the effects of the late James Jackson Jervis, and the testator's collection of Chinese glass, to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; \$30,000 for general purposes to the Sturgis Library at Barnstable, founded by the testator's grandfather, William Sturgis, by an indenture, Oct. 20, 1863; \$5000 to the Boston Society of Natural History, in a codicil executed June 27, 1924, which also provides that, if the house at 56 Beacon Street is disposed of to other than a relative, the mantels in the dining room, parlor and the testator's bedroom be offered as a gift to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

## TWO MASS MEETINGS HEAR SENATOR BUTLER

William M. Butler (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, Republican candidate for election next month, spoke last night at mass meetings held in the auditorium of the Somerville High School and later in Brattle Hall, Cambridge. Mr. Butler, in each instance, reviewed briefly the achievements of the Republican Party in recent years.

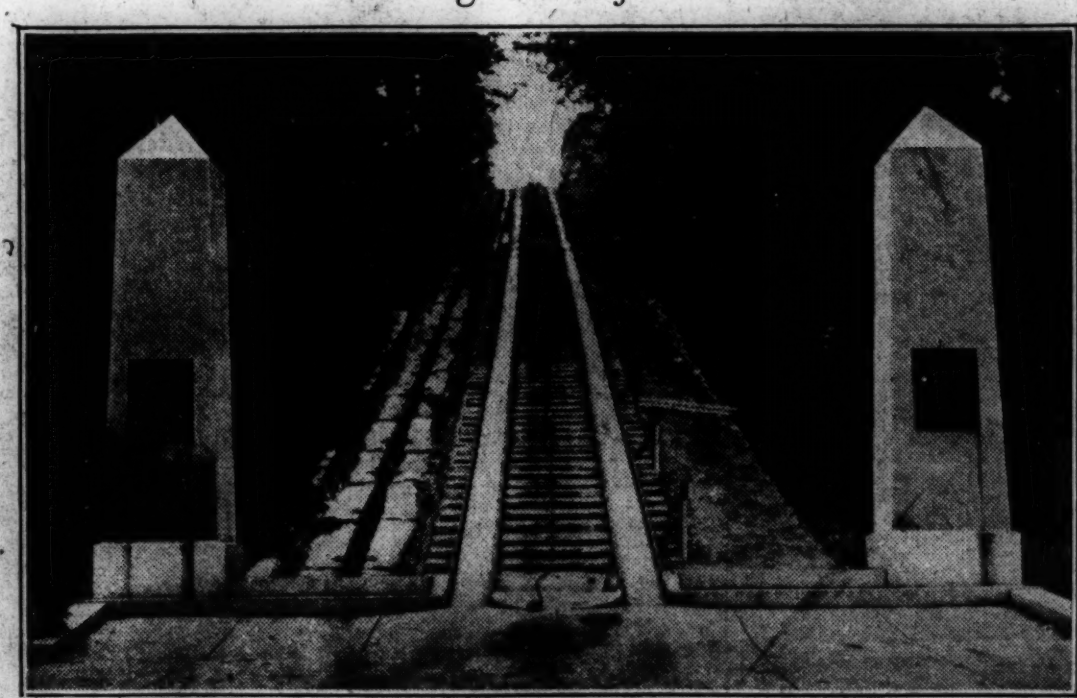
"The Administration of Calvin Coolidge has been vigilant at all times for the rights of the people," he said. "But it has not embarked on any plan to harass legitimate business, and in lifting the burden of taxation and debt it has brought about the greatest prosperity this country has ever known."

## MILLS OPERATING 24 HOURS A DAY

UXBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 12 (AP)—The Uxbridge Worsted Company yesterday began operation of 48 broad-loom on three eight-hour shifts. It is said to be the first time in the history of Uxbridge that any local factory has worked on such a schedule.

The plan is an experiment, but if successful, will be continued as long as business warrants. The finishing, spinning and carding departments of the concern are now working night and day.

## Tablets Marking Part of First Railroad



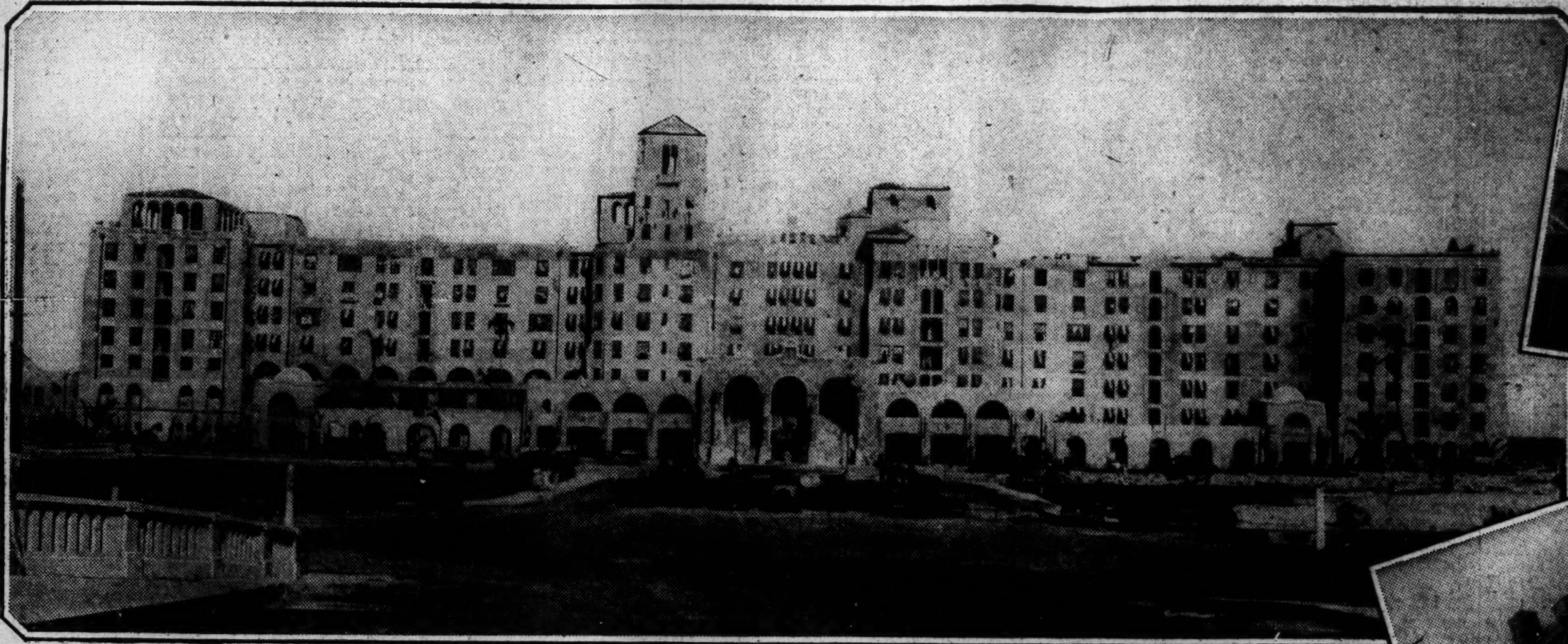
These Trucks Still Are Used to Carry Granite From West Quincy Quarry. Original Roadbed and Iron-Capped Sleepers Seen at Left.







# Hollywood Speaks for itself



Hollywood Beach Hotel after its battle with hurricane



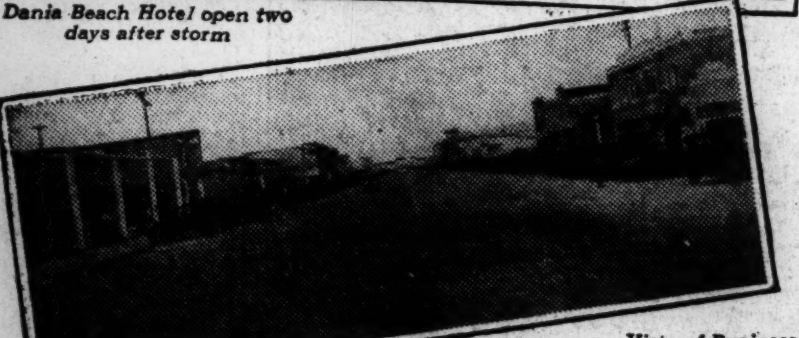
This vista shows section reported in ruins



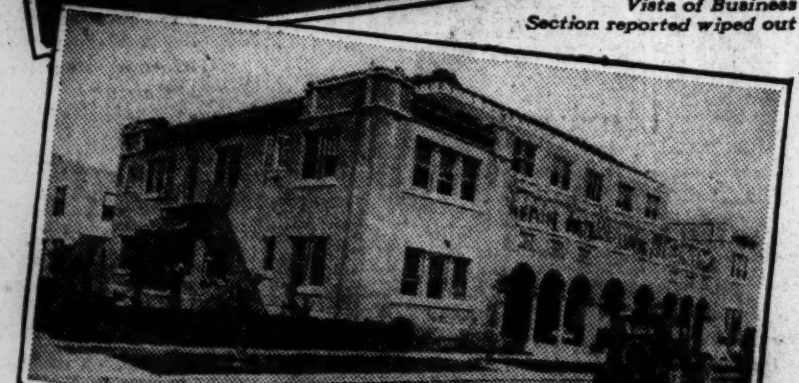
Hallendale School after storm. School to open at once



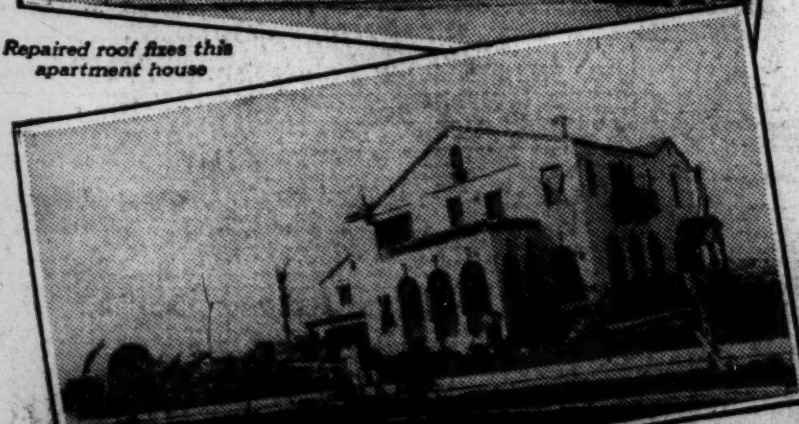
Dania Beach Hotel open two days after storm



Vista of Business Section reported wiped out



Repaired roof fits this apartment house



Lakeview residence after the hurricane

## In Truthful After-the-Storm Photographs and Careful Figures, it Makes its Report

By Paul R. John, Mayor of the City of Hollywood, Florida

IN the thirty-six hours that the Florida Southeast Coast was cut off from outside communication by the hurricane, and for two days after, Hollywood was the victim of many wild rumors and unverified figures of havoc utterly contrary to fact. Our city was reported "wiped out".

If you have a picture of Hollywood lying in ruins; if you see it a city of demolished homes; you have an imaginary picture that would vanish the instant you traversed one of our streets.

I am going to give you an official inventory of Hollywood as it is now. I am going to make it as accurate, as a careful survey and valuation of the damage can. I am going to give you as true a picture of Hollywood as photographs taken after the storm can show you.

### Hollywood Still There and Alive

If you were to visit Hollywood to-day, you would drive over streets completely cleared of debris. You would see no destruction to sidewalks or pavements. On each side you would find all the familiar buildings standing, some of them showing scars of the storm. You would observe the business section along the boulevard crowded with automobiles, and shops doing business.

And if you knew Hollywood before the storm, you would say to yourself: "Hollywood is still Hollywood, severely shaken in spots and damaged in places, but still a sturdy and very much alive community."

For the business section of Hollywood is doing business. Six buildings were destroyed by the storm, and none of them was solidly constructed. Every well-built structure is in its place. As you went about the city you would, if you looked below first appearances, find that lightly constructed buildings and houses had collapsed, and that properly built structures came through the hurricane with no basic damage—chiefly shattered windows and smashed roofs. Uninjured apartment houses and residences alike testify to this fact.

In the Lake section, its handsome homes and villas are intact. Chief damage here was done by water to lower floors. One construction company had 50 houses in this section, and lost none.

Between the Park View Hotel and the Dixie Highway a large majority of homes and apartment houses came through intact. The Hollywood Hill Section, including the Hollywood Inn, was almost immune from the storm. Though the gale leveled many pine trees, neither wind nor water did much injury to residences. In brief, throughout Hollywood, the Dania and Hallendale sections, about \$5,000,000 damage was done. Against this loss is \$2,000,000 insurance.

### Beach Hotel opens December 1

Hollywood Beach Hotel, facing the ocean, stood the brunt of the hurricane. It will require \$150,000 to repair the store rooms on the broad walk. The real structure, however, is unimpaired. Work of restoring the hotel building itself and of renovating the interior is going ahead rapidly. The beautiful mural decorations inside are unharmed. Lobby, lounge and dining room, the pride of the Southeast Coast, are exactly as they were before the storm. The hotel opens December 1st, completely renewed in every detail, ready for the winter season.

It is estimated that \$60,000 damage happened to other hotels in Hollywood. This is completely covered by insurance. Two hotels are already open

and the third, the Park View, will be ready December 1st.

The removable roof of the Golf and Country Club was damaged, but the club house itself and golf course came through in excellent condition. No damage was done to equipment and development work at the Bay Mabel Harbor. Operations on this project will go forward at once.

This is no attempt to minimize loss. There has been serious loss to Hollywood. Hollywood suffered; it went through hours to try the heart of a people. A survey of the city engineers found 3,029 damaged buildings and residences.

### Many Homeless in Little Ranches

In the section known as "Little Ranches" where people of modest income had erected light dwellings, or temporary abodes, the hurricane shattered and smashed them by the score. While the loss, figured in cold dollars and cents, is not large, either in total or to the individual, the people who must bear it often lost all they had.

The Red Cross Society is caring for them. It is feeding them and housing them in temporary quarters. Their want cannot be exaggerated. Only the aid of the Red Cross can restore their homes.

In truth, all Hollywood needs sympathy and, what is more to the point, intelligent and substantial help. The city has much to rebuild, and it needs aid to do it. Homes must be restored, not alone by open-handed gift to those who have lost all, but by loans to those who can help themselves.

A dollar lent in Hollywood does a triple duty. It restores a home, it helps a city rebuild itself, and it earns eight per cent for everyone who aids this work.

### Co-operative Loan Bureau

To foster such help, a co-operative loan bureau has been established in Hollywood. Its function is to co-operate with capital in the North, with men who see an opportunity to use their money in a good work on a sound business basis. This bureau handles free of cost all the official steps and necessary precautions to protect the loan. It works with the representative of money, as an expeditor. There is no place where \$50,000 to \$100,000 can finance a worthier effort to better advantage.

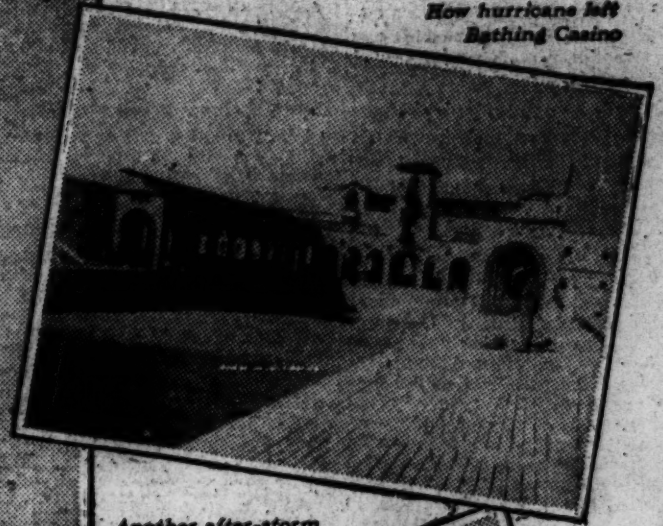
This is a survey of Hollywood after the storm. It is not forced hopefulness. It is written from first hand investigation, from unbiased and unprejudiced valuation of damage.

In another month Hollywood will be going along as normal. It is preparing for the winter season. It will have every comfort, convenience and entertainment ready for its Northern friends when they come. Hollywood Beach Hotel, every hotel in the city, will be as luxurious and entrancing as their guests have known them. The visitor will look about in vain for signs of the storm.

### Write for Storm Pictures

Look over the photographs printed here carefully. Do they suggest a "wiped out" city? Each was taken a few days after the storm. Each shows effects of the storm. But together they show a live and doing city.

Hollywood has many friends throughout the United States. Many are keenly interested in her and her future. They may seek other definite and more specific information on the effects of the storm. Write our city—ask us about anything you wish to know—and your letter will receive an immediate reply.



How hurricane left Bathing Casino

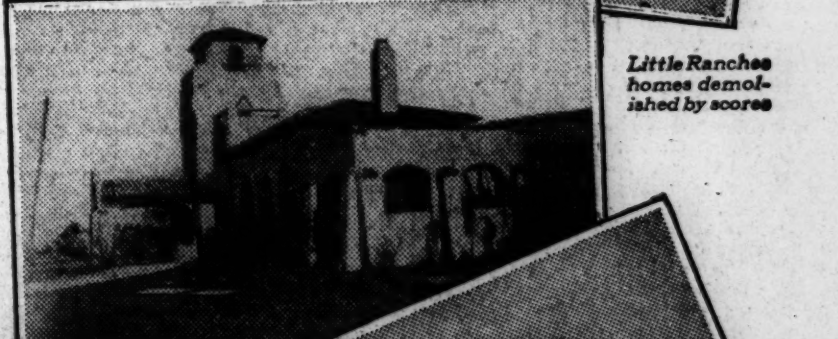
Another after-storm view of Beach Hotel



Storm blew hole in roof of Parkview Hotel



Storm left Hollywood Inn practically unharmed



Little Ranches homes demolished by scores



Broken palms chief damage to home of Joseph W. Young

### CLIP AND MAIL

CITY OF HOLLYWOOD  
HOLLYWOOD, FLORIDA

Send me without obligation your illustrated booklet "Hollywood and the Hurricane", together with any additional facts on the storm.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Busy day in business section three days after storm



## MEXICAN PEOPLE LEARNING USES OF DEMOCRACY

American Observer Finds  
New Regime Encouraging  
Self-Government

By ALVA W. TAYLOR

The arts and methods of running a democracy are not a gift from the gods nor are they learned in a day. After more than 300 years of monarchy and dictatorship the Mexican Nation is only beginning to learn how to use democratic processes. So far as the Indian millions who make up the masses are concerned, not only have they never had the tradition of democracy in their government but they have never had the literacy which makes it difficult now to assimilate them into a democratic social life.

Personally I am convinced, as are many more experienced students of Mexican problems, that the Obregon-Calles regime is sincerely bent on developing a Republican Government for the country. Leaders of the new order are interested primarily not in mere political power, and certainly not, as was Diaz, in a strong politico-economic regime, with wealth and a police-military peace as their ends. Their chief interest is in the development of human resources. It is not mere national wealth they are seeking, as did Diaz, but an increase in the standards of living, the intelligence and the national unity of all the people.

So thoroughly is their program one made for the welfare of these poverty-stricken illiterate masses that the Calles Government is called a labor Government. While it is not such in the strictly party use of that term, it may justly be called such from the standpoint of its program. When we asked a consular attaché who was passing some criticisms upon certain Mexican laws, how they could be repaired or modified, he said, with regard to certain cryptic laws, "Persuade the President," and declared that while congressional forms were maintained the Federal Government was in reality a dictatorship. He took the example of a seasoned Mexican leader, who, while he has been prominent in national affairs, is interested in education and social welfare rather than in politics, and did not vote for Calles.

A Misunderstanding of Conditions. He said: "This is a misunderstanding on the part of the consular attaché. It must be remembered that everything is being made over in Mexican national affairs. We have let us say, 250 representatives in the Congress and perhaps 400 articles to be acted upon. These men are not old, seasoned, party politicians, used to discipline and experienced in the art of debate, so they read number one and every man has a speech to make. After weeks of speech-making they come to realize that after all such matters as taxes, specific regulations to meet such crises as that of church and state and so forth, are matters for experts, and they wisely conclude that the best thing to do is to call in the experts.

"So they turn the whole matter over to the executive with instructions to act on certain principles. For instance, when the new Government was established, there was great need for reform of the tax laws. In fact, the whole system of taxation demanded revision, but there was not in the entire Congress any group who could conscientiously presume to become responsible for this matter. So the only solution was to authorize the executive to revise the taxes.

"This he did by putting a group of experts at work. They are still at work on the matter of budgets and methods of taxation. When they have studied through a matter and have settled it, the President then approves the report and the administration of the law or a regulation. The same system is pursued in regard to other matters, such as the development of internal resources, the building of roads, the regulation of customs, the administration of subsoil rights and claims, and the keeping of the peace."

Not only is there a lack of experience and expertness on account of the revolution making all things new, but there are no well-defined party alignments such as there are in the United States. For instance, the present controlling majority is a coalition of those groups, as they are called, rather than parties, who, while they may disagree as much as would a Socialist, an orthodox American Federation of Labor leader, and a business or professional man of the independent idealist type, yet get together in a common agreement to support the Obregon-Calles program.

Moreover—as was explained to us by practically every governmental official we interviewed—they are inexperienced in political affairs. Luis Morones, Secretary of Commerce, explained: "You must remember that we men not leading in Mexico are inexperienced in politics. We have all come up from the bottom. We do not belong to the historic ruling class in Mexico. We do not even have the addition of such a class. We have to learn by experience and we make many mistakes. We are doing the best we can, trying to profit by our errors."

There is not only inexperience in Congress, and a lack of party discipline, but even of party orthodoxy. Neither are there any set and customary usages for parliamentary procedure, such as have been developed in the American Congress through party caucus, committee hearings, and whips for partisan groups. Thus there is not only inexperience, but much provincialism, some demagoguery, no little political

self-seeking and a great deal of emotional idealism, such as revolutions always bring. The result is that not only are debates prolonged, but wordy encounters are occasionally turned into contests of ink bottles and fists. It is all a part of the formation of a democracy in the making, with the making subjected to rather high pressure by the spirit of revolution.

There is another element entering in that I am convinced has much to do with it. It is the fact that the Mexican people have never learned to play modern outdoor games such as characterize Anglo-Saxon sports. The games of the children have always been those of muscular exercise and personal prowess rather than those of the give-and-take, team-play variety, and the great national sport, as in Spain, has been the bull fight. This barbarous sport is on the decline, but it still has first place in the hearts of the sporting element.

Teaching Youth to Play. A part of the program of the Obregon-Calles leadership is that of teaching the youth of the Nation to play modern games. They frankly give more credit to the Y. M. C. A. for initiating this movement than to any other organization. Young people are being sent to the United States to learn the arts of athletic and playground instruction. Baseball teams are being organized in the schools and tournaments arranged.

Playgrounds are being laid out, a great concrete stadium larger and more attractive than the old bull ring has been built, and now a Latin-American Olympic, to be held in Mexico City, is under way. When an aspiring Mexican athlete came out near the bottom of the list in the international Olympic games, his homecoming brought great impetus to this movement and leaders have the sports life of the people determined to, indeed, the Mexican name.

President Calles was inaugurated in this great stadium dedicated to modern team play. His inauguration itself was a triumph exhibition of the spirit that plays the game. Representatives of people of every class and clan were there, from hand-tooled peasants to high-society aristocrats. As President Obregon declared, when he handed the keys of office to his successor, for the first time in 40 years a President had peacefully turned his power over to his legally elected successor. This great symbolic act, a dictatorship took the form of a seasoned Mexican leader, who, while he has been prominent in national affairs, is interested in education and social welfare rather than in politics, and did not vote for Calles.

## HOLLYWOOD, FLA., BUSY REBUILDING

Shops Open and Merchants  
Ready for Winter Season

Rebuilding of Hollywood, one of the cities in the recent Florida hurricane zone, is described by Robert E. Rinehart, vice-president of the William H. Rankin Company, New York City, who has just returned from a visit to the storm-stricken section. In describing conditions as he found them on his arrival and what has been accomplished when he left, he spoke as follows:

"Florida's southeast coast knows how to work in a crisis. It has cleaned away the debris of the storm and is now busy repairing and rebuilding. I arrived in Hollywood two days after the storm; the scene that greeted me already has been depicted in the press. As I left Hollywood 1500 laborers were busy clearing up the wreckage, scores of carpenters were laying rooms, gardens were being reconstructed, shops were open doing business, and so far as I could observe no one was homeless in Hollywood.

"The city is functioning as a municipal government with quicker dispatch and surer results than before the hurricane. Many scheduled conventions will be held during this month.

"Much of this quick recovery is due to Joseph W. Young, founder of the city. Upon his arrival he immediately systematized all relief work.

"Four of the large hotels in the city met with damage but repairs are being rushed and it is believed that these buildings will be ready for occupancy again in a very short time. Everything will be in readiness for the winter season. The city is busier today than it has been in six months. The city does not expect to pull itself out of the storm by its own 'boots' but it has turned upon its industry, to make the come-back of which it succeeds by helping himself."

BRIDGE HONORS PIONEERS. SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—Dedicated "to the pioneers who blazed the Overland Trail through these mountains," the Donner Summit bridge just completed on the route of the Victory Highway marks another step in the transformation of a famous emigrant trail to a great continental trunk line for motorists. The bridge spans a rocky chasm at an elevation of 7000 feet on a seven per cent grade.

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## The Press of the World



—Montreal Daily Star  
Uncle Sam: "Some growing, pushing boy of yours that, John."

CANADA'S ENVOY.  
New York World: The announcement from Ottawa that Canada will now carry out the long-mooted project of appointing her own Minister to Washington might be regarded as a result of the outburst of nationalism which followed Governor-General Borden's recent blunder. The probability is that it is nothing of the sort. MacKenzie King, as a Liberal, emphasizes Canada's autonomy. But so have the Conservatives when in power. In fact, Canada's greatest strides toward international autonomy were made during and just after the war, under Borden, a Conservative Prime Minister. The whole tendency of Canadian development rendered it certain that before long she would nominate an American Minister. The spectacle of Mr. Smiddy setting as Irish representative has doubtless helped spur the Dominion to action.

In Canada the step will be hailed as a constitutional landmark, and in England it will be regarded with some misgiving—even the Manchester Guardian suggests that it is premature. Yet Canada has already carried her independence in foreign affairs very far.

Florence (Ala.) Herald: The modern politician's wife should pledge herself to love, cherish and vindicate.

THE TOPPER.  
London Daily Telegraph: When the King of the Cannibal Islands comes to the world of toppers as well as his tattooing he has taken the first step in the policy of peaceful rearmament and disarmament. All the world over the silk hat is the outward and visible sign of respectability and of peaceful intentions. It is like a good address or membership of the League of Nations. The fact that in this country top hats have no the vogue they once had is no proof of our decadence. That the English eleven does not now take the field in top hats or topcoats is no proof of our decadence. That the English eleven does not now take the field in top hats or topcoats is no proof of our decadence. That the English eleven does not now take the field in top hats or topcoats is no proof of our decadence.

WAGES IN RUSSIA.  
Chicago Tribune: With pretensions of bringing great cheer to the working man, the Russian Soviet Government announces a proposed increase in wages. The increase will amount to from 2 to 5 per cent of the present scale. Common labor in Russia can now make as much as \$14 a month; skilled labor from \$30 to \$40 a month. The pay increase for common labor, therefore, will amount to anywhere from 25 to 70 cents a month; for skilled labor from 60 cents to \$2 a month. The social and economic conditions of Communism as found in Soviet Russia offer no very persuasive argument to the American working man.

New York Times: With Suzanne, May Browne and Vincent Richards must now be ranked Dean Inge. His former amateur gloom has now become distinctly professional.

THE LEAGUE.  
Irish Statesman: Though one may be dubious about the League, we still think it should be upheld, because it is the simulacrum of that world League which must come, and just as a tyrannical state is better than anarchy and no state at all, so the existing League, with all its defects, is better than no League.

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sonal contacts between two peoples placed in a position such as that of the Japanese and Koreans constitute one of the fundamental determining factors in the whole attitude of the one vis-à-vis the other. Count Soyeshima in his address at the Summer University at Gairu-Naka quoted a Korean as saying that if one Japanese treated him kindly, he immediately felt a warm glow for all Japanese, but that if one Japanese, particularly if an official of high rank, mistreated him, there sprang up in him an intense bitterness and hatred toward every son of the Yamato race.

Those familiar with China and with the life in the treaty ports of that Republic who are able to take a nonpersonal view of the friction between foreigners and Chinese that has developed to such a marked degree during the past 18 months realize that one of the basic reasons for Chinese antagonism toward the powers is the personal treatment received at the hands of resident foreigners.

## CANADIAN LINES PAY SUMS TO PROVINCES

HALIFAX, N. S. (Special Correspondence)—Over \$500,000 have been paid into the treasuries of the three Maritime Provinces by the Canadian National Railways in lieu of taxation on railway properties which the municipalities of the various provinces claimed, but which the National provinces refused to admit was taxable under the provisions of the charter under which the road, when it was the Intercolonial, was constructed. This is the result of a long drawn out demand from the provinces that some recognition be given to the financial liability created by the operation of the road over properties owned by municipalities.

New Brunswick received a check for \$238,000, which was to cover two years; Nova Scotia received a check for \$180,000, covering the same period, and Prince Edward Island received approximately \$100,000. It is now assumed that the annual rate will be paid hereafter, thus increasing the subsidies of the province to the equivalent amounts. In the western provinces the Canadian National has been paying taxation on the mileage basis for some years, but this is the first payment of such kind made to the Province of Nova Scotia.

PERSONAL CONTACTS.  
Japan Advertiser: There can be little question but that the per-

## SUNSET STORIES

Story of Arabella, a Jumping Jack, and  
a Radio Set

"DO YOU suppose, Uncle John," said little John, "that you could tell us a story about a jumping jack?"

"It is not impossible," said Uncle John.

"And a radio set," said little John.

"And my rag doll, Arabella," said Katharine.

"Once upon a time," said Uncle John, "there was a gentlemanly jumping jack lived in a playroom. He was a very good fellow, and he had a rag doll named Arabella, and these two were very good friends. Sometimes when nobody was looking at them they took pleasant walks together, and other times, when there was nobody listening to them, they conversed together in a gentlemanly and ladylike way for hours at a time."

"What did they talk about?" asked Katharine.

"Anything and everything," said Uncle John.

"I don't see where the radio set comes in," said little John.

"That was one of the things they conversed about," said Uncle John. "In fact, for about a week after the family with which they lived got a radio set Arabella and the jumping jack hardly conversed about anything else. When the radio set was turned on they could hear it quite plainly in the playroom, and at first they simply didn't know what to make of it. The jumping jack thought there must be a brass band in the house, but Arabella said that was nonsense and it must be a brass band just outside the house. And then after a time the band stopped, and the next thing they heard was somebody singing a funny song. And the jumping jack said he was sure it wasn't anybody in the family because nobody in the family could sing funny songs. And it really was a week before they really

found out that it was something that people call a 'radio' and all these sounds came from a long way off.

"Is that the end of the story?" asked little John.

"No," said Uncle John. "The story is how one morning about quarter before seven Arabella and the jumping jack heard something they hadn't heard before. 'What on earth is that so early in the morning?' said Arabella. 'I'm sure I don't know,' said the jumping jack. 'But if we listen we will find out.' 'I believe it is a gentleman telling people how to do morning exercises,' said Arabella. 'Why, so it is,' said the jumping jack. 'I suppose all the family are down stairs doing those exercises this minute.' 'What a fine idea!' said Arabella. 'What do you say, jumping jack, shall we do those exercises?' 'With all my heart,' said the jumping jack. 'I think that regular exercises every morning would be great fun.'

"So Arabella and the jumping jack stood up, and breathed deeply, as the radio told them to do, and listened carefully to the directions. When the music played, they bent this way and that way, and touched the floor with their fingers, and did the exercises exactly the way the rest of the family did them down stairs. And every morning after that Arabella and the jumping jack listened to the radio and did the exercises."

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## AUTOGIRO SHOWS LANDING POWER

(Continued from Page 1)

rather slow parachute. It is true that to most eyes the machine looks like a freak; but when one considers that on the ordinary airplane the greater number of crashes are due to the fact that the body of the machine is compelled to maintain the high speed to the wings, it seems not impossible that the ordinary airplane should rather be regarded as the freak, and not the autogiro. The autogiro cannot become stalled, and therefore needs no contrivance for overcoming or mitigating the causes and effects of stalling.

Equally in regard to stability, the simple and ingenious system of hinging the wings to the rotating shaft has eliminated all difficulties due to instability. The causes of instability are really differences of lift in different parts of the airplane due to movements of the center of pressure, but in the autogiro any difference of lift on any point outside the central shaft are taken up by the movement of the blades up or down on the hinge.

Allerons Removed.  
One difficulty arose through actual failure of the inventor to take full advantage of this. In the first machines very small wings with balancing allerons similar to those of an ordinary airplane, were built on the fuselage. Captain Courtney, the pilot of the machine, told the writer from the first that these allerons were unnecessary, but that they were rather "comforting." As a matter of fact, it has been proved that the only moment when the machine tended to get off the level keel was when it was about to alight, and then the allerons tended to "take charge," with the result that often the machine landed slightly on one side. The allerons are useless weight, and without them the machine will land always level. Their removal, however, will affect the angle at which the mast is built to the fuselage.

Perhaps the most serious objection to the autogiro which may be raised will be that it may prove incapable of carrying a big commercial or military type. After all, in airplane development there was no rapid increase of size, and at every stage difficulties were met. Even now every additional stage in size development brings its own very serious problems. It can, however, be claimed for the autogiro that, so far, the experts who are considering the problems are convinced that for every increase of power a satisfactory type of "windmill" will be found, its speed of rotation and its angle of pitch adjusted to the job it is intended to perform.

Autogiro Better Than Helicopter.  
Meanwhile Mr. Wimperis shows that the autogiro is far superior aerodynamically to any helicopter so far tried, and that the fall-retarding effect of the windmill is greater than that of any parachute carrying the same load and of the same diameter. The autogiro is not a helicopter, and it is not faced by the almost insoluble problem of the helicopter, which must, in case of engine failure, be provided with some contrivance for reversing the direction of rotation.

Mr. Wimperis likens the effect of the autogiro to that of the flapping wings of birds. One is reluctant to mention such a popular analogy lest

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the contrivance he called a "flapping wing machine." But it may be admitted that in one respect there is analogy: as the blades swing forward in the direction of the machine's travel they are moving far faster than when they are going back on the opposite side contrary to the direction of travel, and they therefore have in one case far greater air speed than in the other. Their hinges, which are independent, enable them to change the angle of their attachment to the vertical mast, and when moving forward at their fastest they meet the air at the smallest angle of incidence. Coming back on the opposite side and traveling slower, they meet the air at a coarser angle, in a sense, then, they "feather." But there the bird analogy ends.

Speed of Descent.  
Now to quote Mr. Wimperis: "The first thing to settle is the permissible speed of descent; the next point is so to relate the parts as to insure the automatic provision of a sufficient restoring torque, backed by an available restoring speed, to insure that a chance reduction of rotational speed shall not lead to stoppage." Then, "Any small reduction of rotational speed leads to a corresponding reduction of lift, and therefore an enhanced velocity of descent; the relative vertical air velocity due to this will increase the relative mean angle of incidence, and therefore tend to restore the rotational speed." Mr. Wimperis further goes into the question of the angle of pitch for the blades of the windmill, but further calculations must, of course, depend upon the results of experiments with successive types.

Risk of breakage in the air is probably smaller than in the case of the ordinary airplane, which must be given high structural strength throughout, and the controls of which are especially vulnerable. The autogiro windmill blades are in fact subject to far lighter stresses than the wings of an airplane. The only really vulnerable point is the center bearing of the rotating member; but this, as Mr. Wimperis points out, can be safeguarded by a duplicate, and even by a triplicate, bearing.

## PRINCETON-BARNARD GET JOLINE FORTUNE

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—Princeton University is to receive the bulk of the \$2,000,000 estate of Mary E. Larkin Joline, widow of Adrian Hoffman Joline, according to her will, which provides that the university use funds bequeathed for a dormitory or other building to be known as Adrian H. Joline Hall. The amount, not specified, is estimated between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000. To Barnard College is bequeathed \$110,000, and also Mrs. Joline's musical instruments, manuscripts and autographs.

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## What They are saying

ROBERT CROSSER: "Justice requires only that it be recognized, that it be discovered, not that it be created by human hands or human minds."

SARAJINI NAIDU: "Good citizenship is the basis of national government; intracommunity unity is the foundation of good citizenship."

QUEEN MARIE: "I was christened a Protestant and have remained one, though my husband is a Catholic and my children Greek Orthodox—which is the religion of Rumania. We all, being civilized, respect each other's religion, and live in perfect harmony."

LADY ASTOR: "Religion isn't gloomy; it is something to cheer us and make us more content."

R. A. CROSSMAN: "There is good in every man or woman, but sometimes they need someone to help them help themselves."

HENRY HOWARD: "From molecules to moons, from the molding of the sun to the turning of a petal, there is running a golden thread of unity."

ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE: "I have never known or heard of a single genuine southerner whose opinion was worth any consideration, who had any hatred in his heart for the Negro."

EDWIN S. HOHGIN: "Business is a great co-operative concern and all must rise or fall together."

BISHOP WILSON: "It is the paying off of the debt of strength to weakness that expresses Christian service."

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DISARMAMENT  
WORK REVIEWED

Ground Covered by Commission Is Surveyed and Results Shown

GENEVA (Special Correspondence)—The adjournment of the work of the committees of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission at Geneva affords a good opportunity for a survey of the ground which they have covered.

In the first place the experts have succeeded in defining armaments and in drawing a distinction between visible peace armaments and the potential factors of war which depend on the industrial resources, and the economic and financial strength of a country, its geographical position, its railways, and so on. After a long discussion, in which the French insisted that the potential factors were of great importance in arriving at a standard of comparison for the reduction of armaments, it was eventually decided that no mathematical formula could be found for an exact estimate of these factors. The importance of this decision lies in the fact that the problem of an agreement as to a limitation of armaments is thus narrowed to actual armies, navies, and air forces and their equipment, although the "ultimate" war strength of countries is still to be taken into account.

**Standard of Measurement**  
The military sub-committee then tackled the important question of the standard by which it is possible to measure the armaments of one country against the armaments of another, and some of the keenest debates took place on this highly technical problem. The French tried to limit the ratio of comparison to the effective of the peace armies and their immediate equipment in mobilization, which would have excluded not only reserves of men and stores but also recruits who had received less than six months' training.

Naturally the Germans, who are not allowed to pass any of the soldiers of their small army of 100,000 men into a reserve, and whose stocks of guns and material are strictly limited and controlled under the Treaty of Versailles, objected to the French proposal. Their objection was supported by the American and British delegates, and the French proposition was obviously untenable, if the scales were to be held evenly, that the French had finally to admit that the reserves should form one of the standards for comparison, although they persuaded the committee to whittle down the importance of the reserves by declaring that they were no standard by themselves.

**The French Method**  
If the French had had their way, they would have reduced their peace army to one-half its size for purposes of comparison by the extension of the results to their longer training. This line of argument led to the absurd conclusion that Germany, which is in a greatly inferior military position to France, had in reality larger peace armaments than France!

All this was an interesting revelation of the French attitude, which is strongly influenced by the fear of what the Germans may do in the future. There is no use in denouncing it. The other powers, who believe that "reduction in armaments is the first step to peace," make no impression on the French psychology by insisting on the moral aspects of disarmament or predicting the dire results which may follow from a competition in armaments—for it will not, as Lloyd George pointed out at Versailles in March, 1919, be possible to keep Germany permanently disarmed if she is surrounded by other countries which are heavily armed.

**Safety First**  
All these arguments are as yet of no avail as far as the French General Staff is concerned. France, they say, cannot reduce her armaments until her security is assured; they must have proof that she will be absolutely safe against sudden attack. In short, the French generals are waiting to see what effect the Locarno Pact will have in improving Franco-German relations, and from this point of view it is a pity that the disarmament discussions could not have been delayed until after Germany's

entry into the League, which will bring the fact with the guarantee for the Franco-German frontiers into operation.

Yet the discussion has been useful, if only for its revelation of the French attitude toward disarmament, and the extraordinary difficulties which face Europe in arriving at a disarmament agreement. Armaments have been defined and classified, standards of comparison have been established, and the value of potential armaments, or the industrial resources of a nation, has been admitted to be incalculable as a mathematical factor in the comparison of actual military strength. This is all to the good as clearing the ground for the final debate.

**Control of Armaments**  
Unfortunately, on the question of the control of armaments, no agreement was reached, the American and British standpoint being that the supervision of a central board of experts, which the French proposed, would lead to endless friction and defeat the purpose of a treaty of disarmament by increasing the fears and suspicions which the competition in armaments produces. The Italians ranged themselves on the side of the Americans and the British, and it is probable that the discussion will end in the French and the smaller nations which support

them on this point agreeing to a compromise.

In the naval committee, where it was hoped that good progress might be made, since a partial agreement on disarmament had already been reached at Washington, the insistence on rigid formulas also blocked the way to an agreement. For the French, Italian, and Spanish experts insisted that the gross tonnage of ships should be taken as the primary standard of comparison without any reference to their classification. The great naval powers, Great Britain, United States of America, and Japan, found themselves continually outvoted by the smaller powers, some of whom have no navies at all, in the discussion of the standards of comparison for the reduction of naval armaments.

**View of "Latin Bloc"**  
The object of the weaker naval powers, in insisting on gross tonnage as the most important consideration, was to retain greater freedom in the building of submarines, which they hold to be their best protection against battleships and cruisers.

The aircraft committee did useful work in deciding on certain standards for the comparison and classification of different types of airplanes. They failed to reach any agreement on the important question of what steps should be taken to prevent the danger of a competition in the building of civil aircraft for ultimate military purposes. It was agreed that there was practically no distinction between civil and military aircraft, since civil aircraft can in most instances be easily adapted to military use. The Germans argued to the contrary but failed to convince the other experts.

The governments must grapple with this aircraft problem, as indicated by the nature of their profession as military men, cannot be expected to devise measures by which a sweeping reduction in armaments could be brought about.

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SOFIA TO BUILD  
A NEW SCHOOL

Professor Black of Robert College, Constantinople, to Be President

SOFIA, Bulgaria (Special Correspondence)—Floyd Black, formerly a professor in Robert College, Constantinople, and now the new president of the Sofia American School, who has just arrived here, informs the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he expects that work will at once commence on the buildings for the new school, which will be situated just outside the capital.

This school will supplement the American schools at Samokov, established by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions more than 60 years ago. At the present time these schools enjoy great popularity, and this year there were four times as many applicants for admission as there were available places. Only those students are placed who have marks not lower than 85 and who satisfactorily pass

an intelligence test. Generally speaking, the boys and girls accepted in the American schools are among the most promising youth in Bulgaria.

**A Heavy Curriculum**  
The Bulgarians are very proud of their own national schools, which have been in existence since the time of the Turkish occupation. They are trying to apply the most approved methods of modern instruction. The curriculum of the Bulgarian schools is very heavy and includes a large number of subjects. After finishing the seven years of compulsory primary study, the Bulgarian youth enters the middle school or gymnasium, where, during a five years' course, he studies three modern and two classical languages, European literature, sociology, psychology, logic, ethics, the geography of the world, zoology, botany, physics, chemistry, mathematics up to calculus and descriptive geometry, and civil government. All these subjects are compulsory.

During the 50 years of Bulgaria's independent existence, these schools, together with the university, which has seven departments, have produced a numerous intelligentsia, which boasts many brilliant people who have created a new Bulgarian art, literature, drama, and music.

**Lack of Idealism**  
The Bulgarian nation is rightly proud of this achievement, but many of the more thoughtful and sincere people have come to feel that there is a lack of idealism, religious faith, social ardor, and moral vigor among a new intelligentsia, which is separated from the mass of the people, is obsessed by a desire to get ahead at any cost, and is swayed by violent partisan passions. So, many of the most thoughtful fathers and mothers are looking for schools where their sons and daughters may acquire a deeper, truer culture and form a sterner, more commanding

character, with more reverence and faith and a finer purity. Such people turn to the American schools.

For these reasons all circles in Bulgaria look with great favor on the new Sofia school and follow every step in its development with much interest.

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The First Lyceum Club in Holland  
Five Years After Its Founding

For Women of All Classes and Creeds, It Is Developing Interest in Group Activities

The Hague, Holland (Special Correspondence)—The lofty aims entertained by Miss Marie van Dijk, founder in the Hague of "Het Clubgebouw voor Vrouwen," Holland's first Lyceum Club, must be considered as

well established, although as a rule its members are not wealthy. If any year a deficit in the budget arises, there are always some people ready to wipe it out.

**Headquarters in London**  
Membership entitles a member to the use of all the other Lyceum clubs in the world, even in far-off China, for the small sum of 40 cents American. The headquarters of the organization, which is international, is the Lyceum Club in London, Eng. This body meets biennially. The Hague affiliation has requested to have the next international meeting, in 1928, held in Holland.

Club life in general and women's club life in particular, is not yet strongly developed in the Netherlands. Amsterdam has an institution similar to The Hague one, opened in 1923, and one was founded last year, on a very modest scale, in Nymegan.

It is natural that among so many there are formed little groups for the pursuit of certain aims. The club has among its members 40 artists. They convene regularly, and once a year hold an exhibition of their work in the van Dijk hall, named after the founder of the club.

Another group is one which studies the Italian language and art. The musical section numbers among its members the wives of well-known professional musicians. They hold meetings once a month, and three times a year give a concert in the van Dijk hall.

The whole building shows good taste combined with simplicity and cleanliness. This may account for the fact that the club is financially contributing greatly to the success of this institution. Mainly as a result of 18 years' pioneer work for women's franchise, the club was founded five years ago. Miss van Dijk did not stop short at making the club a home of refinement and a place of recreation, for she saw that the club offered a splendid means for bringing together women of the most varied class and creed. Thus the club became a truly democratic institution.

extending hospitality alike to the humble office clerk and to the court lady. Today 600 members meet within the club's precincts, and in this way are gaining a better understanding of each other's needs and desires.

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MANCHURIA SAID  
TO NEED RAILS

Expansion of Region Depends Largely on Agriculture and Forestry

TOKYO (Special Correspondence)—The development of agriculture, forestry, and railway communications, offers the only real solution for Manchuria's present plight, according to Wang Tung-chiang, former civil governor of the territories under the military rule of Marshal Chang Tso-lin. Mr. Wang, who has found a home in Dairen, bitterly denounces the militaristic ambition and plans of the Mukden Marshal.

The civil warfare in which Marshal Chang has been engaged with only minor interruptions since the spring of 1923 has drained the rich provinces under his sway of ready cash and has greatly impoverished the peasants. Nothing has been gained, not even an increase of "face," in the opinion of former Governor Wang, who finally resigned his post because his advice went unheeded. Manchuria's currency has depreciated until it is almost worthless, and from the most prosperous section of the Chinese Republic the three eastern provinces have fallen to the level of other sections that have long suffered the blight of civil warfare.

Only the vigorous development of Manchuria's resources, including agriculture, forestry, and railways, and the abandonment of ambitions that lead to civil warfare will restore the provinces to their former proud position, says the ex-official.

"Japan's policy toward China's internal disturbances," he added, "should always remain the same, namely the taking of a strictly neutral position. Japan must not support any one faction in these numerous wars."

The Governor of Fengtien Province, one of the three provinces that make up Manchuria, reports that there are more than 2,000,000 acres of fertile agricultural land in Manchuria that are still undeveloped. It is reported that Marshal Chang Tso-lin intends to invite and encourage the emigration of coolies and farmers from the overcrowded provinces of Chihli and Shantung to his domain and aid them in settling there. Every summer there is a vast trek of Shantung coolies into Manchuria, but most of them return in the winter. Marshal Chang hopes to keep them in his territory as permanent settlers.

Baron K. Okura a director of the Japanese-owned South Manchuria Railway and the real manager of that vast enterprise and its allied industries, has just completed a series of remarkable articles outlining what he believes Japan's policy in Manchuria should be. The burden of his argument is to forget entirely all thought of political or military conquest, and concentrate on the economic and financial betterment of the three eastern provinces.

**Priority of Obligations**  
"The 800,000,000 gold mark reconstruction loan provided for under the plan constitutes an obligation of the German Government that is prior to the reparation obligation itself, but the mass of loans and credits since extended to German industry,

commercial, financial, public utility and municipal enterprises, do not have any legal priority as against the reparation debt. In actual practice these borrowers will attempt to procure and probably will succeed in procuring foreign bills of exchange with which to meet their obligation.

"Thus, we may be confronted with a situation in which, even though there might be a favorable balance of trade, the agent general for reparation payments would yet be unable to provide the bills of exchange necessary for remittance on reparation account, for the simple reason that private interests had already appropriated the excess of bills in the market, using them in meeting private obligations incurred since the inauguration of the Dawes plan."

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commercial, financial, public utility and municipal enterprises, do not have any legal priority as against the reparation debt. In actual practice these borrowers will attempt to procure and probably will succeed in procuring foreign bills of exchange with which to meet their obligation.

"Thus, we may be confronted with a situation in which, even though there might be a favorable balance of trade, the agent general for reparation payments would yet be unable to provide the bills of exchange necessary for remittance on reparation account, for the simple reason that private interests had already appropriated the excess of bills in the market, using them in meeting private obligations incurred since the inauguration of the Dawes plan."

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A Group of Students Outside the Het Clubgebouw Voor Vrouwen, The Hague, Hol land.

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BUILDERS OF HOUSES  
USING MORE CEMENT

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—England, like every other European country, has been suffering from a very serious shortage of houses ever since the war interfered with construction. The determination to correct this state of affairs has, however, led to an increasing activity in the building trade, as is shown by the fact that the number of houses built has been steadily mounting up during the past three years. In 1925 no less than 173,436 houses were completed, not including dwellings built for rehousing purposes in connection with schemes for clearing away slums. The number erected in the previous year was 136,889.

Concrete is gaining every year in popularity as a material for house construction, and according to the annual report of the Ministry of Health, is steadily taking the place of bricks for this purpose. This is shown, too, by the unexpected activity in the cement manufacturing industry. One firm is now building on the banks of the Thames a factory which will be the largest in Europe, and the problem of transport has become so important that the principal manufacturers now maintain large fleets, running into hundreds of vessels, of tugs, lighters, and barges on the river.

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SAYS WAR DEBTS  
58 P. C. CANCELED

Prof. H. G. Moulton Reviews Basis of Settlements by American Government

CHICAGO, Oct. 12—The war debt settlements negotiated with European debtors by the United States Government provide for a much later percentage of cancellation than is generally realized, according to Prof. Harold G. Moulton, director of the Institute of Economics at Washington, D. C., who addressed the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations.

"Taking the debts of the continental countries in the aggregate," he said, "approximately 58 per cent has been canceled—running from 12.3 per cent in the case of Finland and Latvia to 75.4 per cent in the case of Italy. The unratified agree-

ment reached with France provides for cancellation of 63.3, while the Belgian settlement calls for a 53.5 per cent cancellation.

**Early Payments Nominal**  
"The settlement with Great Britain works out at a cancellation of approximately 19.7 per cent. Combining the British debt figures with those of the Continental countries gives a cancellation of 37.3 per cent. These figures relate to the full 62-year period covered by the agreements.

"The annual installments for the first five or ten years are very much smaller than those of the later years. Indeed, in some cases, the early payments have been reduced to merely nominal amounts."

Of the unsettled issue Professor Moulton named as chief the relation of new borrowing operations to the debt and reparation settlements. "Since the inauguration of the Dawes plan Germany has been a huge borrower in foreign markets," he observed.

**Priority of Obligations**  
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commercial, financial, public utility and municipal enterprises, do not have any legal priority as against the reparation debt. In actual practice these borrowers will attempt to procure and probably will succeed in procuring foreign bills of exchange with which to meet their obligation.

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Prices: Coat ..... 59/6  
Jumper ..... 37/6  
Cardigan ..... 29/6  
Skirt ..... 22/6

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for Young Ladies' Wear

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# Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

## Richly Colored Textiles Made by Early Coptic Weavers

AMONG all the handicrafts of various races, perhaps none is of more universal interest than the art of weaving textiles. In these one sees the advance from the savage state in which men wore, according to the climate, skins, or garb of dried grass, or a fabric created by human ingenuity and by the skill of that particularly marvelous instrument, the human hand. As civilization progressed, specific characteristics appear in the textiles of different races.

Thus are found, first of all, the raw materials which lay at hand in the immediate environment of the race. Later, when materials which obviously came from distant lands made their appearance, one has a measure of the degree of advancement to which travel and commerce had attained. Equally revealing are the colors and designs employed. Finally, human ingenuity displayed itself in the manner of the weave.

Coptic Subject to Many Influences  
These reflections were suggested by a recent visit to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City on an occasion when there were displayed some new specimens of Coptic textiles, of which the museum possesses one of the best collections in existence. These accessions consist of 17 pieces of unusually beautiful Egyptian fabrics, presented by George D. Pratt. They are unusually rich in color and show great fertility of design. The Copts were the early Egyptian Christians. The name is a modification of the Arabic word "Qubti," which is itself a corruption of the Greek word for Egyptian, "Aiguptios." The Coptic language, in fact, is the final stage of the old Egyptian tongue, but since the Greeks had come into power, holding away over the land from their splendid city of Alexandria, the language was written with Greek letters instead of with hieroglyphics.

While the first Christian congregation in Egypt was founded in Alexandria in the second half of the second century, the national Coptic church did not have a definite organization until the middle of the fifth century, at which time Constantinople was the seat of government for Egypt. Later, early in the seventh century, Egypt was for awhile under the rule of Persia.

From this brief outline of history, the fact becomes clear why the Coptic textiles show many influences—the Roman and the Persian as well as the Christian, the Greek, and the ancient Egyptian.

Characteristic Pieces  
These textiles are richly decorative, not only because of their splendid colors, purple and crimson, yellow and green and blue, but because of the diversity of the figure subjects and the ornamental motifs with which they are adorned. Both animals and human heads and figures are much employed; the former include lions and gazelles, camels and deer, dogs and grotesque monsters in characteristic landscapes showing the familiar palm tree.

The figures are varied and rather stiff and quaint. The characters in

Greek mythology were favorite subjects and are portrayed in what artists call a plastic-naturalistic treatment.

These, of course, indicate the Hellenistic influence. Others show Christian motifs, the Cross appearing as an emblem. One specimen among the recent accessions which is dated as belonging to the fifth or sixth century shows three figures with nimbuses. The one in the center, which is standing and holding a staff, is supposed to represent Jesus, while the kneeling figures on either side are doubtless two of the

apostles. Often are found figures known as "Orantes" with arms outstretched in an attitude of prayer.

Among the specimens which have been preserved by the dry soil of Egypt, are not only garments but such household utilities as wall hangings and covers for beds or tables. During the Roman period the chief garment in use was a tunic made of linen but decorated with ornaments in wool, having a tapestry weave. These tunics, for example, were adorned by shoulder bands of different lengths, by squares or roundels on the shoulders and near

the bottom edge, and by neck borders. Over the tunic was worn a richly-decorated cloak of oblong shape called a tallium.

Ingenious Methods and Effects  
Comparatively simple as were the implements of the Coptic weavers compared with those in use today, those workmen had developed several methods of weaving, some of which enabled them to imitate other arts, such as those of painting and of mosaic. Allusion has been made to the tapestry weave. Another favorite presented a looped surface. Sometimes, too, especially in those Coptic textiles influenced by Oriental styles, occur colors so rich and divided in a manner as to produce an effect upon the eye much like that of the enamels which were popular then.

The finer specimens were undoubtedly woven by professionals gifted with artistic taste and the requisite skill for making it effective. From some of the ancient papyri of the Hellenistic period it has been learned that there existed great guilds of professional weavers.

However, so many of these Coptic pieces, both whole garments and fragments, have been preserved that it seems quite certain that weaving was likewise a common home industry, as it has been in so many lands and at so many periods. Probably the Egyptian peasants or fellahs made most of their own garments, copying designs from other lands or, perhaps, from cherished pattern books passed from hand to hand.



Photograph from Underwood & Underwood  
This Semi-Evening Dance Frock is of Black Silk, With a Large Flower Design Over the Right Shoulder. Gold Metal Cloth and Gold Silk Lace Enhance Its Interest.

## An Unusual Garden Room

THE "sun parlor" was formerly considered a perfect winter substitute for the garden. Blazing sunlight, geraniums, and a palm or two made up the winter garden. Soon, however, American women began to tire of this greenhouse-like atmosphere of glass walls and tender plants. Hangings were put at the windows, hardwood floors introduced, an open fireplace included in the scheme. This was doubtless pleasanter than the original type of winter garden, but the arrangement was not a garden at all. It was merely an additional living room, with a great deal of sunlight and no more plants than could be put in any other room in the house. During the last few years, however, a trend toward simplicity has become apparent, a desire to simulate as nearly as possible the actual outdoor garden. The following is an example of a modern garden room, simple, unpretentious and inexpensive.

Subdued in Tone  
The room is a little over 15 feet square—a comfortable size, but not extravagantly large. It is at the end of one wing of the house plan, and it has consequently been possible to have three walls composed entirely of glass. The usual six-by-ten panes, separated by white wood mullions, have not been used. Instead, the panes are very small, about half the usual size, and are separated, not by wood, but by lead. Brilliant colors in woodwork and decoration have been avoided, for in the great amount of sunlight they seem garish. The role of color is left to the flowers. The fourth wall, through which is cut the door into the living room, is finished in the usual claspboard of the rest of the house, painted a dull green. This same shade of green, almost olive in tone, is used in the hangings. There is one hanging for each glass wall, and they are all kept drawn entirely back into the corners except when the sunlight becomes unusually strong. Sunfast gauze has proven to be the most satisfactory material for garden-room hangings. It will be seen that the walls are most unobtrusive in tone, forming merely a neutral background, and consist only of necessities. As has been said, the flowers are depended upon for brilliant color and decoration.

The floor of this garden room, which is about 18 inches below the

level of the living room floor, is constructed entirely of ordinary red brick, laid dry, in sand. An outdoor atmosphere is at once produced, and a dull harmony is effected between the green walls and warm red tones of the brick.

### Hardy Plants Form a Border

Around the entire room, except for the spaces where occur the two doors—to the living room and garden—runs a border of plants about three feet deep. It is separated from the rest of the floor only by the fact that the outermost row of bricks is raised about an inch. In this border is an assortment of plants which produces a mass of color all winter. In October, before the heavy frosts, several plants of hardy chrysanthemums are brought in every year. A few plants of beautiful rose primulas are installed, and bloom all winter. Seeds of common garden annuals, such as marigolds, snapdragons, zinnia and nasturtium are planted, and by Christmas are a mass of bloom. Yellow English primroses bloom in mid-January, and are accompanied by forget-me-nots. Ordinary Chinese narcissi are planted at monthly intervals from October to February. Tulips, hyacinths and crocuses begin to bloom about Christmas time. In each corner of the room is a tall, slender bush, which leads out brilliantly in November. Two or three forsythias are a mass of yellow bloom in January. English ivy edges the borders, and trails over the low brick edging. It will be seen that all the plants are common garden items, not expensive hothouse products. They are merely brought indoors and bloom quickly there in the warm air and sunshine. The larger plants, such as delphinium and hollyhock, are not used in this

room merely because of the small space, but in a larger room they would be entirely practicable. A few plants of English ivy or some other simple vine might be used to trail down over the windows, breaking the sunlight into interesting patches on the floor.

There is room for a wicker chair or two, and a small wrought-iron table, where food may be served among the flowers. The room is heated through a small grille in the claspboard wall. If a hot water system were used, a radiator could easily be built near the brick steps leading down from the living room.

Spring Perpetuated  
Such a room as has been described is in itself a garden. It preserves the atmosphere of the spring garden all through the winter, and is a most delightful place in which to live. A few plants of lavender and mignonette scent even the living room. The only labor involved is that of setting in the plants in the fall, and an occasional watering through the season. The care of such a garden is very small, especially when compared with the nuisance of caring for a large number of potted plants. A thorough hosing may be given in 10 minutes.

In planning a small house, such a garden room might easily be included. It is the source of many bright moments during a long winter.

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## The Job of Employment Manager

DEPARTMENT store work offers promising opportunities for women, in the opinion of Miss Sarah Lee, speaking from the vantage point of six years' successful service as employment manager for Forbes & Wallace of Springfield, Mass. Her judgment relates to the person who is college-trained and ambitious for a career, as well as to the average faithful worker who relies on her honesty and intelligence to make her services more lucrative and to open the doors of promotion.

What success may mean in this field of employment management was gathered from Miss Lee's talk with a Christian Science Monitor representative who sought her views. The main outlines were given in the form of fundamental convictions unhesitatingly delivered, and the picture was rounded out and filled in here and there by casual comments as she thoughtfully discussed the various angles of her experience.

"When we help persons to do their work honestly and intelligently we help them in every way—mentally, morally and financially," Miss Lee remarked. "Honesty in thought and deed means a great deal. It involves loyalty to one's firm and courage to assume the responsibility that promotion may bring. That is where I fail. There are sensitive to criticism and prefer the easier way."

Confidence Yields Efficiency  
Out of it all comes the conclusion that the employment manager advances the interest of her establishment by her insight, skill and tact in fitting individuals to places; by guiding them along the road of progress; by strengthening the employee's confidence in the store management and store policy; by reducing employment turnover to the minimum consistent with good administration; by making employees happier and better in all ways.

"It is not an altruistic work," she explained. "Our purpose is to help the concern make money. To do this, we strive to make our employees sell merchandise more intelligently. We give no extensive preliminary training, as some stores do. Each department is under the supervision of a buyer and with his oversight and instructions, after a few general directions, the new employee gets his bearings and, bit by bit, learns the requisites of the job."

By reports from the buyers as well as from personal observations all over the establishment, the employment official keeps a check on the work of every employee and is enabled to decide what steps may be desirable in a given situation or emergency. Miss Lee gives a great

deal of her time to conferences with individual employees for the purpose of constructive criticism. This plan is prompted by a belief that more can be accomplished by pointing out to the individual his specific need of improvement than by dealing with groups.

There is a business bearing and alertness in Miss Lee's slight figure that bespeaks a purpose to hold an employee to accountability, but as her talk proceeds, flashes of sympathy and humor reveal the vital nature of her work on the human side.

### Versatile Training

Previous achievements had been of much value in providing a groundwork and specialized preparation for her duties in the mercantile establishment. After graduating from the University of California, Miss Lee applied herself for several years as a high school teacher of mathematics.

After that she returned to the University of California and served as assistant for a number of years to Mrs. May L. Cheney, a remarkable business woman whose genius for fitting graduates to positions and "selling" to school officials candidates for teaching posts has been a great asset to the institution and an inspiration to her associates.

"I cannot begin to tell you," said Miss Lee, "how much I owe to the example of Mrs. Cheney and the training received in that admirable organization ministering to thousands of individuals and promoting the work of colleges, schools and other institutions. As I look back on that experience, I feel that one of the most important lessons instilled concerned the value of severity and a pressure of duties and the influence that make for harmony all along the line."

Later Miss Lee went into the service of a Philadelphia establishment that served in the capacity of industrial engineer for large concerns engaged in filling war contracts. There she took a responsible part in the revision of wage scales, avoiding the alternative of arbitration and meeting exacting requirements of the Government.

The work to which she was called in Springfield had been performed by an executive who combined the duties of merchandise manager and

employment manager. A demand for somebody who could devote full time to the last-named position was recognized. It was soon after the close of the World War, and extensive changes were inevitable to conform to the altered conditions of a peacetime era. But as these changes progressed it became evident that a constructive policy was at work that meant more than the meeting of a present emergency. To the discerning employee was revealed the working out of a progressive policy rooted in justice and subserving the interest of every deserving member.

While this was in fulfillment of a store policy, its success necessitated its being carried out in a courageous and judicious way. Today many recognize their obligation to Miss Lee in this connection and praise her efforts, so tactfully and wisely executed.

"I have learned," she says, "that success here depends upon the simple, elementary virtues more than upon intellectuality. It calls for honesty, industry and love for one's work more than it calls for brilliance. Cultivation of the simple virtues tends to intelligence in the service, and that is our objective."

### Department Stores Offer Advancement

"I know of no better business work for a woman than department store work. A woman buyer is as good for many departments as a man buyer, and some departments are better handled by women. "The road to responsible positions near the top is very direct. It is a great thing to feel that one is working for a good, honest firm that rewards faithfulness and competency. With the essentials mentioned, the employee has a great deal in his or her favor. The bargaining or trading instinct comes in, however, as an essential to promotion and conspicuous success in the buying field."

"The attitude of the cash girl from the day she enters the estab-

lishment and her qualities as revealed to the discerning buyer will largely determine whether she is to be picked for stock work when a vacancy arises. So it is with promotion to the saleswoman's post and positions higher up.

### Obedience and Alertness

"The most common fault is in not being trustworthy, in stealing the firm's time and interest. Lack of alertness, failure to be punctual, unwillingness to make the sacrifices required to rise to the better positions—these are the handicaps of the employee who consults his ease and pleasure first. In my interview with employees I stress the importance of obeying rules and regulations, knowing that the employee's interest is best served by teaching him to obey gladly the requirements necessary to the profitable conduct of the business.

"Regular positions are filled, in the great majority of cases, from the lists of those that have done temporary work in the Christmas season or in connection with special sales. These are carefully card-indexed, and those with a good record get the preference for permanent work. The schools are a great help in securing the right young persons for positions. I rarely hire such an applicant without consulting them. Once hired, the employee's future depends almost entirely upon himself."

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Included with every \$2 purchase of one (1) jar BETTY ANN Face Powder (any shade) and one (1) jar BETTY ANN Tanning Arbutin Toilet Water. Charges prepaid.  
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This new model introduces the new straight line effect into double breasted jackets.  
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From Coast to Coast

## A Novel Hobby

London  
Special Correspondence

A SMALL rock garden is an ideal hobby for a business woman who wishes a little open air recreation in her free time. And no form of gardening gives more beauty and pleasure in return for so little attention.

When it is once established, a minimum amount of weeding and a little judicious cutting back of the plants after flowering, to induce a second season of bloom, is all that is required, and as repayment one gets a succession of flowers in all shades of colors from January until the frosts.

November is a good time to lay out the rock garden. A few slabs of sandstone are admirable for the purpose, though, if not available, it is usually more economical to use the local stone of the district. The slabs should not be placed too close together, as the most effective method is to leave small bays and embayments of earth between in which to mass the rock plants. When planting is carried out, careful thought must be given to the juxtaposition of colors as many lovely effects can be greatly intensified, or totally marred by the vicinity of certain shades; for instance, a scarlet potentilla placed next to a cerise combination is not at all a happy combination, as the more effective method is to leave small bays and embayments of earth between in which to mass the rock plants. 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## Theatrical News of the World

## A Year of Screen Accomplishment

By RALPH FLINT

WITH summer well over, and the new theatrical season already under way, it is a wholly logical time to take a survey of the screen world for the last 12 months, and to mark out the special accomplishments in this new and rapidly maturing branch of the arts. While the motion picture runs on a 12-months-to-the-year basis, with no midsummer break in production or presentation, there is usually a saving of the more ambitious films for release during the winter months in the United States, so that at least a certain sense of recommencement is to be felt in the screen world each autumn. "Beau Geste" and "The Scarlet Letter" were both given their Broadway premieres during this past August, but they rightfully belong to the season of 1925-26.

## The Big Films

The outstanding films of 1925-26 were unquestionably "The Big Parade," "Ben Hur," "Stella Dallas," "The Grand Duchess and the Waiter," "Moana," "The Freshman," and "The Black Pirate." On the score of technical accomplishment and directorial insight the German "Variety" should be in the top group, but its undoubted excellences are so overshadowed by the sordid, unpleasant nature of the story that the film has only a limited appeal. These seven leading films cover practically the whole range of picture-making, with "The Big Parade" for sweeping epic, "Ben Hur" for Biblical costume piece, "Stella Dallas" for emotional drama, "The Grand Duchess and the Waiter" for delicate comedy, "Moana" for authentic genre study, "The Freshman" for riotous farce, and "The Black Pirate" for swashbuckling adventure picture. Of these top-line films, "The Big Parade" is easily the most important in pictorial and directorial content, embodying as it does new cinematographic ideas and proportions in rhythmic progression and broad characterization.

A large number of other worthwhile pictures are to be found in the year's films, so many that there is not space to enumerate them all here. But mention must be made of George Fitzmaurice's "Dark Angels," Victor Seastrom's "Tower of Lies," Rex Ingram's "Mare Nostrum," "The Sign of the Cross," John M. Stahl's "Memory Lane" and "Pine Clothes," Malcolm St. Clair's "Woman of the World" and "The Social Celebrity" (in addition to his "Grand Duchess and the Waiter"), Ernst Lubitsch's "So This Is Paris" and "Lady Windemere's Fan," Edward Sloman's "Proud Heart," Donald Crisp's "Young April," William K. Howard's "Gigolo," "The Vanishing American," Gregory La Cava's "Say It Again," "Silence," "King Vidor's" "Lo Bohème," William Wellman's "You Never Know Women," and Herbert Brenson's "Kiss for Cinderella." Here is a goodly group of directors to count on for increasingly interesting work; with Vidor, King, St. Clair, Stahl, Ingram, Fitzmaurice, Seastrom, Browning, Lubitsch, Flaherty, Sloman, Howard, Beaudine, Crisp, Parker, Wellman, etc., there should be a banner year ahead. The whole general tone of the past year's output has been considerably ahead of the year before in most every respect, and looking back over a period of time, the rapid advance of screen fare is a thing to be noted with gratitude.

## Memorable Acting

Many individual performances stand out among the vast number of fine characterizations listed for the season of 1925-26. Belle Bennett and Lois Moran, in "Stella Dallas"; Mary Pickford, in "Little Annie Rooney"; and "Sparrows"; Vilma Banky and Ronald Colman, in "The Dark Angel"; Pola Negri, in "A Woman of the World"; Betty Bronson, Ramon Novarro and Francis X. Bushman, in "Ben Hur"; Adolph Menjou and Florence Vidor, in "The Grand Duchess and the Waiter"; Greta Garbo, in "The Torrent"; John Gilbert and Rene Adore, in "The Big Parade"; Douglas Fairbanks, in "The Black Pirate"; Rod La Rocque, in "Gigolo"; Marion Davies, in "Beverly of Graustark"; Charles Emmett Mack, in "The Unknown Soldier"; Douglas MacLean, in "Hold That Lion"; Harry Langdon, in "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp" and "The Strong Man"; Antonio Novarro and Alice Terry, in "Mare Nostrum"; Rudolph Sklar, in "Proud Heart"; E. B. Warner, in "Silence"; William Haines, in "Brown of Harvard"; Bessie Love, in "Love Mary"; Harold Lloyd, in "The Freshman"; Richard Dix, in "The Vanishing American"; "Hand Up! Again"; "Let Wilson"; "The Show Off"; Chester Conklin, in "The Social Celebrity"; Lou Chaney and Norma Shearer, in "The Tower of Lies"; Emil Jennings, in "Variety"; Einar Larsen, in "Into Her Kingdom"; and Raymond Griffith, in "Hand Up!" are perhaps the most conspicuously successful achievements. Such

## RESTAURANTS

## LONDON

**The Romney Restaurant**  
22 Brompton Road, S. W. 1  
(Opposite Knightsbridge Tube Station)  
Lunches and Dinners at 10/- and 12/-  
The Merrythought Luncheon and Tea Rooms

30 James St., Oxford St., W. 1, London, Eng.  
(Near Bond St. Tube Station)  
Quiet and Comfortable. Home-made Cakes, etc.

## PARIS

**Restaurant Beaugé** 10 rue  
Established 1848  
Sole and Nom  
Specialties  
RESTAURANT LAPRE  
24 rue Drouot (Near Bd. des Capucines)  
High Class  
Established 1850  
Specialties of French Cuisine  
Both Same Management

## DETROIT, MICH.

**BELTRAMINI & RUSH, Caterers**  
7617-7621 Woodward Avenue  
Table d'Hôte Lunches and Dinners  
Also a la Carte Service  
Estimates given for Weddings, Dinners, etc.

## SAN FRANCISCO

**The Bib & Tucker**  
LUNCHEON  
DELI-CIOUS HOME-COOKED FOOD  
334 Sutter St. near Grant Ave.

**End of the Trail Inn**  
MRS. J. W. SLAVEN  
Proprietress  
555 Sutter Street  
San Francisco  
DINER 20-30-40-50-60-70-80-90-100

## "The Better 'Ole" and the Vitaphone

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK—Colony Theater, "The Better 'Ole," a motion picture adapted by Charles F. Reisner and D. F. Zanuck from the play by Bruce Bairnsfather and Arthur Elliot, directed by Mr. Reisner for Warner Brothers.

For the second time, Warner Brothers present the Vitaphone in conjunction with one of their feature films. The well-known Bairnsfather opus, "The Better 'Ole," has been made into an amusing screen comedy, with Sydney Chaplin taking the part of Old Bill, and the Vitaphone has been used for orchestral accompaniment and preliminary diversification. A lighter program of events has been arranged to go with this Chaplin picture than is the case at the Warner Theater just across Broadway where the first Vitaphone bill is still holding strong.

For further acquaintance with this remarkable new contribution to the screen, a series of Vitaphone sketches introducing Reinold Werrenrath, Elsie Janis, Al Johnson, George Jessel, Willie and Eugene Howard, a quartet of instrumentalists, and the Vitaphone orchestra under Herman Heller runs for an hour or more with varying effect, some of these entertainers emerging from the recording chamber with greater success than others. Elements of uncertainty still cloak the essential excellence of this wonderful invention for reproducing sound concurrently with moving images projected on the screen, for it is as yet a somewhat temperamental piece of mechanism, running true to form for long stretches and then, without apparent reason, frisking about raucously with false tonal fringing and swellings.

But the light of what has already been accomplished is so bright that a better policy simply to assume that in its initial stages the Vitaphone may be pardonably excused for such shortcomings, knowing full well that those gentlemen whose combined efforts have produced this far-reaching mechanism will not rest until they have carried their work to perfection. Mr. Werrenrath and Mr. Johnson were the most enjoyable performers through the Vitaphone sketches, and the latter, in character with quite elaborate but stagey settings, and it seems captious to say that the illusion of the Vitaphone will be enhanced when the order and the general hurly-burly of the numbers are brought to a close.

Throughout the picture the Vitaphone renders a fully scored accompaniment, the musical web being interspersed with natural and human sound when needed. However, it is disappointing to find the score failing to synchronize at times, particularly in scenes with the troops on the march. The first two-thirds of the musical accompaniment came more or less in tune with the action, but during the last 20 minutes or so there was a noticeable increase in color, and at times the score brought, as it should, a vivid musical tinge to the picture.

The film itself is an amusing affair, although its principal claims to risibility depend more on the drollery devised by the Hollywood comedy constructors than the more gentle oddities from the Bairnsfather portfolio. It takes quite a bit of footage to establish Old Bill and his band of the theater, in the shape of a dummy horse humorously animated fore-and-aft. The start of this escapade takes place one evening during an amateur performance in the village where Old Bill's regiment is quartered, with Bill and Alf securely housed within the hide of the property bag, but the development of this incident is a masterful piece of original nonsense, and fairly makes the picture. Mr. Chaplin is wholly the familiar figure of Old Bill, and Mimes his way through the film with great success. Jack Ackroyd, Ed Kennedy, Harold Goodwin, Doris Hill, Charles Gerrard, Tom McGuire, Tom Kennedy, Kewpie Morgan and Arthur Clayton are the featured members of the cast. The picture is plausibly set, and the atmosphere of British billets is well worked out. R. F.

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK—Rivoli Theater, "The Quarterback," a motion picture adapted by Ray Harris from a story by W. O. McGeehan and William S. McNutt, directed by Fred Newmeyer for Paramount. Although the college picture seems in danger of being classed with the golden-egg goose, there still seems room for one more—when it is as good as "The Quarterback." Richard Dix makes this picture a delight from start to finish by his finished and sincere piece of screen acting as he has ever given. It looks an easy thing to play such a role as falls to him in this latest film of college rivalry, but to give it the right ring and make each situation tell is something the requires an advanced screen technique and understanding. All the more when Mr. Dix is obviously far from being the budding freshman type.

The whole atmosphere of this college story is curiously adult, but without affecting the general interest in the tale. Perhaps the quaint fact of Elmer Stone having spent 27 years as an undergraduate at Clinton University, all because he had pledged his word in his early days to his young wife to stay at this college until it had achieved a football victory over the rival State University was responsible for the mature crowd of boys and girls that are seen gathering for another evening.

The picture is ably directed, with clever bits of business sprinkled all through. Esther Ralston adds a charming touch as the co-ed of the rival university, and Harry Bressford, David Butler, Robert W. Craig, and Mona Palmer are the principal players. A full-fashioned football match is shown toward the end of the film, with some fine mid-scrimage shots and the general hurly-burly of the cheering cohorts ably captured. "The Quarterback" is one of the freshest most entertaining screen comedies seen in a long while.

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## In Moscow Theaters

Special Correspondence  
Moscow  
ALTHOUGH the Bolshoi Theater, or State Opera House, is closed during the final stages of a process of repainting and general repairing, the Moscow musical and theatrical season is rapidly getting into full swing. Both the stronghold of classical drama, the Art Theater, and its antithesis, the Theater of Meierhold, where revolutionary ideas stalk on the stage unencumbered by the ordinary theatrical accessories of curtain and footlights, are playing regularly before the rather different types of audiences which they attract.

The Art Theater will vary its usual repertoire of Gogol and Ostrovsky and Gorky with several foreign classics, including Shakespeare's "Othello" and Eschylus' "Prometheus." A less substantial new offering is a French comedy, entitled "Profiteers of Glory." A play modeled on "White Guard," a novel by the Russian writer, Mikhail Bulgakov, promises to be one of the most interesting of the Art Theater's new productions. Bulgakov's novel is a poignant picture of a Russian intellectual family caught in the whirlwind of revolution.

Meierhold announces a new and original production of Gogol's classic comedy, "The Inspector-General." For the rest he offers his old line of topical satires, with the anti-imperialistic propaganda play "Roar China," which achieved a considerable measure of success toward the end of last season.

Somewhere between the Art Theater and Meierhold stands the Moscow Kamerny Theater, which pursues aesthetic innovations without going on the trail of political revolutionary propaganda. The Kamerny has a mixed repertoire, one or two light comedies alternating with such tragedies as Racine's "Phedre" and Oscar Wilde's "Salome."

The Musical Studio of the Art Theater is offering its old attractions, Offenbach's "Perikola," "Arlene," "Lysistrata," and "Carmenita," together with a few new productions which give the cast of the Studio an opportunity to realize their artistic ambition of a balanced musical drama, in which the arts of singing, acting and dancing are expressed with an equal degree of skill.

The Moscow State Opera House last year ended the season without a deficit. But the reticent economy which made possible this result leads to a spurring production of new operas. Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunov" is to be revived, after a long lapse, during the coming season. One or two experiments in the operatic treatment of revolutionary themes will also be attempted.

A special committee, headed by the noted conductor, V. I. Suk, has been organized for the purpose of commemorating the Beethoven centenary next March. The Permians, Moscow's leaderless orchestra, which is steadily gaining in prestige and in the soundness of its financial situation, will co-operate by giving five concerts devoted exclusively to the works of Beethoven, including all the nine symphonies.

A questionnaire addressed to our audiences last winter resulted in a vote for Scriabine as the most popular and interesting composer," declared Mr. Zeitlin, the concertmaster of the leaderless orchestra and one of the most active figures in its management. "There has also been a noteworthy demand for new Russian music; and we are recognizing this demand in our programs for the coming season with the conviction that we are not only giving our younger composers an outlet for expression and development, but that we are also introducing some new compositions of merit and promise."

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## "The Good Fellow"

Special from Monitor Bureau  
New York  
AT THE Playhouse Crosby Gaige presents "The Good Fellow," a new play by George S. Kaufman and Herman J. Mankiewicz, adapted by Howard Lindsay and George S. Kaufman. The cast:

Mrs. Kent.....Clara Blandick  
Mrs. Helton.....Jennet Adair  
Ethel Helton.....Ethel Taylor  
Dan Ripley.....Walter Baldwin Jr.  
Jim Helton.....John E. Hassard  
Tom Dreyton.....Lester Vall  
Charles Arbuckle.....Robert Burien  
Fred Busby.....W. W. Rutland  
Harry Brander.....Forest Simmer  
Frank Reynolds.....Morris Anron  
Willie Carter.....Lester Nelson  
Bill Cutler.....Victor Kilian  
Louis Fender.....Stanley Andrews  
Ed Mullins.....Stewart Martin  
Paul Habinovitch.....Jacob Kingsberry

"The Good Fellow" is a sort of male "Dulcy." The play is one that should be seen by everyone if the opportunity presents itself.

Jim Helton in the present play is the local (Wilkes-Barre, Pa.) "good fellow." He is a lodge man. Morning, noon and night he, figuratively speaking, wields the gavel of brotherly love. An exaggerated sense of the importance to Wilkes-Barre and the world at large of the local chapter of the Corsicans causes Helton to neglect his family and business interests. Helton's enthusiasm for and devotion to "the cause" to which he is enlisted elevates him to the exalted position of the Napoleon of Wilkes-Barre's lodge of Corsicans.

The fact that he has made his family suffer while he has been paying for the sandwiches, regular and extra, which he has made his popularity has not occurred to him. He is disillusioned, however, when the crisis comes and he has to call upon his fellow lodge men to "stand shoulder to shoulder" with him. It is then he realizes that his Napoleonic cause was made of paper-mache. Messrs. Kaufman and Mankiewicz have written most searching and well. Their hero is not a professional good fellow who trades on personality—to make him such would have been a much easier task for the authors—but this man is sincere and the picture is therefore all the more touching. A stroke of the pen could turn this play into a tragedy, but Messrs. Kaufman and Mankiewicz have a reputation for writing comedy and that reputation must be maintained, so at the proper moment after the end of the last act a sharp turn is made in the design and all ends happily.

John E. Hassard is just about perfect in the title role. It is a part that a little exaggeration would throw entirely out of key. Every small town and every neighborhood in any city, for that matter, knows his Helton, and Mr. Hassard is that man, wherever he may be, to the life. Clara Blandick is delightful as the carping mother-in-law who is not for a moment misled by the forced popularity of her daughter's husband. Jennet Adair gives a sincere performance of the wife and Ethel Taylor, Walter Baldwin Jr. and Lester Vall are excellent in lesser roles.

There is something slightly faulty in the structure of the second act, but that will very likely be remedied, and when it is Crosby Gaige will have a fine performance to his credit.

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**LIBERAL SCANS**  
**PARTY'S COURSE**  
Sir Ernest Benn Criticizes Political Proposals He Calls Vicious

Special from Monitor Bureau  
**LONDON**—The troubles of the Liberal Party, which great numbers of sincere people in England believe to be the only party through which constructive and sound progress can be expected, is a source of concern to all who hope for better times in England and in Europe. The open antagonism which exists between the group led by Mr. Lloyd George and the group led by Lord Oxford is painful to all who believe that a stalemate exists between the Conservative or Tory Party and the Socialists.

Sir Ernest Benn, the publisher, is a Liberal who, while never active in politics, is a typical representative of the business elements which look to Liberalism as the soundest, because the least political, of all British parliamentary groups. The present condition and management of the Liberal Party is, naturally, distasteful and repugnant to the common sense of men who have built up their own businesses by slow, sound operations, and who believe that the same soundness is necessary for the successful conduct of the Nation's affairs.

Sir Ernest has now addressed a communication to the editor of The Times in which he points out the necessary course to be followed, in his judgment, if the Liberals are to resuscitate themselves as an active political force. He says, in part: "I entertain the belief that if the world were governed aright it might be a very happy and very prosperous place, and I accept the responsibility which attaches to British politics as the working model for the politics of the world. In my view the business of government is to provide a condition of things in which the individual can function to the best advantage. But I accept as true Burke's dictum that 'To provide for us in our necessities is not in the power of government. It would be a vain presumption in statesmen to think they can do it. The people maintain them, and not they the people.'"

"I am an individualist, and I require just as little government as is necessary to rid society of proved abuses. On these lines I believe there is to be found wealth and comfort for all. So that, if I am a Liberal, and if I represent the true Liberal faith, Mr. Lloyd George, Prof. Ramsay Muir, E. D. Simon, and others of their kind must eventually give up the manufacture and offer for sale of political shams designed to tempt an ignorant electorate with benefits which can never be secured through politics."

Sir Ernest then cites a number of political proposals he considers vicious, most of which have been put forward and exploded since the beginning of the present century. He now proposes a return to those ideas on which the Liberal Party first established itself and gave its life to the modernization of Britain, both materially and in its political thought. He concludes:

"Liberalism could well devote itself to three big, simple things: peace, economy and freedom of trade. No other party can offer any

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one of the three, and without all these happiness and prosperity are impossible. The Tory talks of peace in brass hats and red robes, and is today spending more in England on armaments than any country in the whole world. The Socialist talks of the sort of peace bred of hatred, which evolves the conscientious objector and boasts of the class war. But peace is not a matter of acts of Parliament and treaties. Peace is a state of mind—the Liberal state of mind. Peace involves the ability to see some good in the other fellow, and the Liberal is the only political entity possessing that ability.

"Every man should be the strongest plank in the Liberal platform, as it is perhaps the most important. We are pouring in and out of the public purse £3 per family per week. One pound of this is on war account; rather less than another pound is required for education, justice, and the proper administration of necessary government; while the third pound is spent in through the state can escape the burdens and responsibilities of life. My case is that the money so spent ceases to fructify and inflicts general harm."

"I need not argue about free trade, except perhaps to suggest that the term is capable of wider interpretation than is generally given to it, and to remark that in this matter we have a joint responsibility to the whole world. Sir William Joynson-Hicks and Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister promote by example a hundred bits of protective destruction abroad for every bit they foist upon us at home, and the whole world suffers. Holding such views as these, I repeat 'Am I a Liberal?'"

**KIWANIANS APPEAL FOR GOOD UNDERSTANDING**  
**TORONTO, Ont.** (Special Correspondence)—Making a strong appeal for a better understanding between the people of Canada and the United States, Michael A. Gorman of Sagamo, Mich., in an address to over 400 delegates to the annual Ontario and Quebec district convention of Kiwanis Clubs, said that he believed that the supreme mission of Kiwanis was to develop to the maximum the Kiwanian spirit between the two peoples. He warned his hearers to beware of the agitator on both sides of the international line who by propaganda endeavored to cast suspicion upon their neighbor nation.

The future peace and prosperity of the world lay in the hands of the English-speaking people, stated the Past District Governor, Blake Haldaday. He believed that Kiwanis had a mission to perform in interpreting to the United States not only what Canada stood for, but what the British Empire stood for, which was one and the same. He thought that there was a serious misunderstanding of the British Empire among the people of the United States, and he suggested that one of the first things that should be done was to rectify the histories of the American Revolution. The American people should know that the Revolution was due to the action of a German King who happened to be on the throne of England, and not to the British people.

"Liberalism could well devote itself to three big, simple things: peace, economy and freedom of trade. No other party can offer any

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## FAVORADOPTING FORWARD PASS

### Ellis Show Decided Change in Their Football Play- ing Style

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (Special Correspondence)—With the game of football on Saturday just in the offing speculation is running rife on the campus as to the potential strength of the Yale University team. In this contest the Eli eleven will meet its first real test of the season, having defeated Boston University by the large score of 51 to 0 and University of Georgia by the count of 19 to 0. The staunchest supporters of the Blue are somewhat skeptical as to the possibilities of vanquishing the unbeaten Hanover team, and an aggregation possessing in many respects the power of the great 1925 team.

The real strength of the Yale team is unknown. Its two early-season performances have been mediocre at best, but no sustained drives. Part of this undoubtedly is due to the great quantity of new and inexperienced material on the team and part to the earliness of the season. That the New Haven men will use the aerial game to an extent never before employed in the Yale football history is a foregone conclusion. In the two games played passes have been abundantly used and almost entirely relied upon for advancing the ball; also these passes have scored most of the touchdowns.

Outside of the overhead game, the team has shown only mediocre ability on the offense. The reason for the overweighing of the forward pass has been discussed here. Many believe it is a conversion of Yale to the modern game and others believe it is being used as a spectacular attempt to win games with only fair material.

**Strong on the Defense**  
On the defense there have been many encouraging signs. The eleven have frequently charged through the opposing forward walls to throw the carriers of the ball for substantial losses. The secondary defense has indicated prowess in breaking up the forward pass. At the present writing, the defense appears more formidable than the attack.

The line bears only a faint semblance to that of last year. The end positions, center, one tackle and a guard, are being held down by candidates who were not regulars last fall. In the wing positions are found D. B. Flewrick '28 and S. P. Scott '28, as the leading contenders. The former has been converted from a quarterback and, from his performance in the Yale game, it is evident that he is a fast man down the field under punts, is big, and is an excellent receiver of forward passes. He is being used as a strong man in the line as well as on the receiving end of passes. The substitute material numbers P. B. Collins '27, a fast developing end; J. D. Coleman '27 and B. L. Mallory '28.

The tackle places have been filled most consistently by Guy Richards '27 and W. Vandergrift '27. Richards has been a regular for two seasons and bids to extend his record over another. The former Phillips Exeter Academy star looks faster down the field under punts than ever before. Vandergrift, on the other side of the line, was a substitute last year and appears to have the call; but it would not be at all surprising to see him replaced by a candidate who over by Burt Benton '27 or possibly W. A. Webster '28, captain of his freshman team, the most likely candidate for the right tackle position.

One guard position is clinched by H. C. Sturrah '27, the accepted choice on most mythical elevens a year ago. The other guard will be more difficult to fill, there being no such outstanding aspirants as Sturrah. Although out at the present time, Webster seems the most probable selection. Webster played very little and may be kept out of the game until he is able to play. R. W. Wortham '28 will not doubt be a regular. He made his letter last year and should prove a capable performer. J. P. Flaherty '28 will prove formidable reserve guards and the former may even gain a regular position should he develop as much in the next few games as he has in the past two.

For the backfield, C. B. Harvey '28, a 175-pounder, is out in front. Harvey is an accurate passer, although comparatively inexperienced. A rugged contender is found in Ray Phillips '29, a regular on his freshman team. Outside of these two men, there are few promising candidates for the pivot position.

As has been the case in the past, backfield material is plentiful. For every position there are several strong contenders, thus enabling the coaching staff to make frequent substitutions, an important factor in the Yale style of play, which demands an array of reserve material.

**Bunnell Natural Leader**  
Capt. P. W. Bunnell '27, the diminutive 157-pounder, will be back again in his old role of quarterback. In addition to being a brilliant broken-field runner on running back punts and punting, he is a general. Capt. Bunnell is a natural leader. He possesses the ability of maintaining the proper balance of unity in the squad and above all has the complete confidence of every player. A reliable understudy for Bunnell is E. E. Deane '29, who has acquainted himself well in the early games. Another competitor is P. F. Swift '28.

The leading backs include Bruce Caldwell '28, W. S. Kline '27, A. S. Foote '28, J. J. Wadsworth '27 and L. St. Noble '27. Thus far Caldwell has shown himself to be the star of the lot, being a wonderful line-plunger on off-tackle plays, a good punter and an accurate forward passer. He will be counted to carry on the brunt of the attack. Kline is playing his third year as a regular. He is considered one of the best men in the backfield interference. On wet field, Kline is a valuable ground gainer.

Noble is a fighter and just the type of player to be injected into the team when both ground and more pep are needed. A strong defense man is Foote, and Wadsworth is a specialist in punting and kicking. Other backs not so well known are J. A. Brandenburgh '28, captain of his freshman team; E. A. Goodwin '28, a member of the Yale eleven and a fleet runner; K. D. Stone '28, a last year's substitute, and J. A. Ordway '29.

During the first week of college Ordway was declared ineligible due to scholastic reasons, but it seems that he was incorrectly placed on disqualification because of a mis-upt in the transfer of his marks. Ordway's return to the squad is of the greatest importance as he is considered one of the most promising of the backfield men. He was one of the leading prep school players in the East while he attended Berkshire Academy and was a star on his freshman aggregation.

Coach T. A. D. Jones '28 is again head coach. The only new member of the staff is Maj. W. E. Pritchard, who is stationed here with the Yale R. O. T. C. He is in charge of the backfield. While at the United States

## Borg Smashes Three More Aquatic Marks

Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 12.—**ARNE BORG**, the Swedish champion swimmer, has set up new swimming records at the 500 yards in 3m. 35.4, 300 yards in 3m. 15.1, and 300 meters in 3m. 33.4.

The previous records were made by John Weissmuller, the American star—5m. 47.3-5; 3m. 16.3-5, and 3m. 35.1-5, respectively.

Military Academy Major Pritchard was a star quarterback. In some circles the forward passing game used by the Eli now is being attributed to the former Military Academy player. The other members of the staff are: E. T. Blair '24, C. A. Comerford '18, Myron Fuller '18, W. M. Lovejoy '25 and M. A. Stevens '25, who is in charge of the scrum.

Beside playing at Dartmouth on Saturday, Brown University, United States Military Academy, University of Maryland, Princeton University and Harvard University are to be encountered after the game Saturday.

**JUST** how good a team Yale has will be shown Saturday against Dartmouth College. The "Big Green" team has the backfield of Yale, which is a conversion of Yale to the modern game and others believe it is being used as a spectacular attempt to win games with only fair material.

Outside of the overhead game, the team has shown only mediocre ability on the offense. The reason for the overweighing of the forward pass has been discussed here. Many believe it is a conversion of Yale to the modern game and others believe it is being used as a spectacular attempt to win games with only fair material.

The line bears only a faint semblance to that of last year. The end positions, center, one tackle and a guard, are being held down by candidates who were not regulars last fall. In the wing positions are found D. B. Flewrick '28 and S. P. Scott '28, as the leading contenders. The former has been converted from a quarterback and, from his performance in the Yale game, it is evident that he is a fast man down the field under punts, is big, and is an excellent receiver of forward passes. He is being used as a strong man in the line as well as on the receiving end of passes. The substitute material numbers P. B. Collins '27, a fast developing end; J. D. Coleman '27 and B. L. Mallory '28.

The tackle places have been filled most consistently by Guy Richards '27 and W. Vandergrift '27. Richards has been a regular for two seasons and bids to extend his record over another. The former Phillips Exeter Academy star looks faster down the field under punts than ever before. Vandergrift, on the other side of the line, was a substitute last year and appears to have the call; but it would not be at all surprising to see him replaced by a candidate who over by Burt Benton '27 or possibly W. A. Webster '28, captain of his freshman team, the most likely candidate for the right tackle position.

One guard position is clinched by H. C. Sturrah '27, the accepted choice on most mythical elevens a year ago. The other guard will be more difficult to fill, there being no such outstanding aspirants as Sturrah. Although out at the present time, Webster seems the most probable selection. Webster played very little and may be kept out of the game until he is able to play. R. W. Wortham '28 will not doubt be a regular. He made his letter last year and should prove a capable performer. J. P. Flaherty '28 will prove formidable reserve guards and the former may even gain a regular position should he develop as much in the next few games as he has in the past two.

For the backfield, C. B. Harvey '28, a 175-pounder, is out in front. Harvey is an accurate passer, although comparatively inexperienced. A rugged contender is found in Ray Phillips '29, a regular on his freshman team. Outside of these two men, there are few promising candidates for the pivot position.

As has been the case in the past, backfield material is plentiful. For every position there are several strong contenders, thus enabling the coaching staff to make frequent substitutions, an important factor in the Yale style of play, which demands an array of reserve material.

**Bunnell Natural Leader**  
Capt. P. W. Bunnell '27, the diminutive 157-pounder, will be back again in his old role of quarterback. In addition to being a brilliant broken-field runner on running back punts and punting, he is a general. Capt. Bunnell is a natural leader. He possesses the ability of maintaining the proper balance of unity in the squad and above all has the complete confidence of every player. A reliable understudy for Bunnell is E. E. Deane '29, who has acquainted himself well in the early games. Another competitor is P. F. Swift '28.

The leading backs include Bruce Caldwell '28, W. S. Kline '27, A. S. Foote '28, J. J. Wadsworth '27 and L. St. Noble '27. Thus far Caldwell has shown himself to be the star of the lot, being a wonderful line-plunger on off-tackle plays, a good punter and an accurate forward passer. He will be counted to carry on the brunt of the attack. Kline is playing his third year as a regular. He is considered one of the best men in the backfield interference. On wet field, Kline is a valuable ground gainer.

Noble is a fighter and just the type of player to be injected into the team when both ground and more pep are needed. A strong defense man is Foote, and Wadsworth is a specialist in punting and kicking. Other backs not so well known are J. A. Brandenburgh '28, captain of his freshman team; E. A. Goodwin '28, a member of the Yale eleven and a fleet runner; K. D. Stone '28, a last year's substitute, and J. A. Ordway '29.

During the first week of college Ordway was declared ineligible due to scholastic reasons, but it seems that he was incorrectly placed on disqualification because of a mis-upt in the transfer of his marks. Ordway's return to the squad is of the greatest importance as he is considered one of the most promising of the backfield men. He was one of the leading prep school players in the East while he attended Berkshire Academy and was a star on his freshman aggregation.

Coach T. A. D. Jones '28 is again head coach. The only new member of the staff is Maj. W. E. Pritchard, who is stationed here with the Yale R. O. T. C. He is in charge of the backfield. While at the United States

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## SPORTSMANSHIP PREVAILS IN SERIES VICTORY OF CARDINALS

Fielding and Hitting Performances Are Numerous, but  
Biggest Impression Is Made by Expression of  
Good Will and Fair Play

Although World Series records fell in many instances in the big classic of 1926 which ended Sunday in a victory for the St. Louis National League champions over the American League rivals, the New York Yankees, fans will almost unanimously concede that not only did the Cardinals win, but they did so in a manner that was a credit to the game of baseball. The first record to fall was the old pitching record of 21 innings, which was held by the Cardinals' own pitcher, D. W. Brown, who pitched a complete game in the first inning of the series. The Cardinals' record of 21 innings was broken by the Yankees' pitcher, D. W. Brown, who pitched a complete game in the first inning of the series.

Ordinarily, Ruth's three home runs in one game, Alexander's pitching, and the Cardinals' hitting and fielding, would be chosen to form the outstanding features of the World Series; but the general expression of good will and sportsmanship on the part of the players and fans, and the fact that the Cardinals won, are the features that will be remembered. The Cardinals' record of 21 innings was broken by the Yankees' pitcher, D. W. Brown, who pitched a complete game in the first inning of the series.

The victory of the Cardinals is a popular one. Unquestionably 90 per cent of the baseball fans were cheering for the Cardinals to win. They deserved it. They fought an uphill struggle after the first five games, which were long and hard, and they won. The Cardinals' record of 21 innings was broken by the Yankees' pitcher, D. W. Brown, who pitched a complete game in the first inning of the series.

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## FAMOUS TRIO TO RUN IN AMERICA

Nurmi, Wide, and Peltzer  
to Meet in a Series of  
Races This Winter

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—Negotiations have been completed to bring the United States this winter Paavo Nurmi, the famous Finnish runner, and his two foremost rivals, Edvin Wide and Eino Peltzer, the Swedish schoolmaster, for a series of indoor meets.

The three overseas stars, according to reliable information reaching the Associated Press, will appear in a country-wide tour of the United States, with the most spectacular indoor track competition the United States has ever seen.

It will be a return invasion for Nurmi, who swept nearly all before him on a conquering tour of America in the winter of 1924-25; but this time he will have as opponents two men who not only have given him his closest races, but also have beaten him recently.

The runners will appear under amateur colors and under the auspices of a group of prominent athletic clubs, including the University of California Athletic Club and including organizations in Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco and other big cities.

All three have rejected big offers to turn professional in preference to remaining among the Simon-pure and competing in the 1928 Olympic games. Dr. Peltzer, the German star who broke J. E. Meredith's half-mile record several months ago and later defeated Nurmi at the Finn's favorite distance of 1,500 meters in world-record time, is understood to have refused an offer of \$25,000 to turn professional.

Nurmi, Wide and Peltzer met a month ago in Berlin in two special races in which the Finn was victorious. Nurmi, who is 34 years old, won the 1,500-meter race, while Wide, at 1500 meters, Nurmi also won. Nurmi, who is 34 years old, won the 1,500-meter race, while Wide, at 1500 meters, Nurmi also won.

All three runners are expected to arrive in the United States in November to train for indoor competition which probably will start early in January at Madison Square Garden.

**MARSHES ELECTED**  
HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 12.—Alfonso K. Marshes of Arlington, Mass., was elected captain of the Dartmouth College football team at the annual meeting of the team held at the college on Saturday.

**SPRINGFIELD WINS 7-1**  
SPRINGFIELD, Conn., Oct. 12 (AP)—Springfield, Y. M. C. A. College defeated Wesleyan University last Saturday here yesterday by a score of 7 to 1.

**FOUR CONFERENCE GAMES IN  
MISSOURI VALLEY SATURDAY**  
Two of the Remaining Members of the M. V. C. Engage in  
Contest With Outsiders—Kansas Takes on K. S. A. C.  
in an Important Match

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE  
STANDING

Team	W	L	T	P.C.
Missouri	1	0	0	1.000
Oklahoma	1	0	0	1.000
Arkansas	1	0	0	1.000
Iowa State	1	0	0	1.000
Nebraska	1	0	0	1.000
Washington	1	0	0	1.000
Kansas	0	1	0	.000
Grinnell	0	1	0	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Four Conference games were played Saturday in the Missouri Valley Conference. The games were: Missouri vs. Oklahoma, Arkansas vs. Iowa State, Nebraska vs. Washington, and Kansas vs. Kansas State Agricultural College.

The Missouri vs. Oklahoma game was the most exciting of the day. Missouri won by a score of 14 to 7. The Arkansas vs. Iowa State game was also a close one, with Arkansas winning by a score of 14 to 7. The Nebraska vs. Washington game was a defensive battle, with Nebraska winning by a score of 14 to 7. The Kansas vs. Kansas State Agricultural College game was a defensive battle, with Kansas winning by a score of 14 to 7.

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## Outlook Is Bright For Coming Season

Four New Clubs Admitted to  
Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association

With four new teams added to its membership and a coming match with a team of British stars, the outlook for the coming season for the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association is brighter than ever. The association held its annual meeting yesterday, Oct. 11, at the New York Hotel.

The association, which was organized in 1922, has a membership of 125. It is the largest association of its kind in the United States. The association's headquarters are at the New York Hotel.

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page of this issue.

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Sir Dan Godfrey says: "Mrs. Playfair Healey  
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Mrs. Playfair Healey  
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9 OLD BREAD STREET  
ST. PHILIPS  
BRISTOL Phone 2321

DOROTHY BELLAMY  
Neat Fashions in Ladies' Autumn Wear.  
Fur-trimmed Coats in all the latest materials  
and colours. Gowns, afternoon and evening  
Special offer. Tailored Coats, 21/5 to 5 guineas.

Furs, Millinery, Macinphos  
Outsides a Specialty  
13 Bridge Street, Bristol Bridge, Bristol

Brooks Bristol  
Dyers and Cleaners  
SCUTT'S  
Provision Merchants, Cheltenham Road  
Tel. 3840 Bristol  
ENGLISH CHEDDAR CHEESE and  
WILTSHIRE BACON, a specialty

The Colston Electrical Company  
9 Denmark Street  
are prepared to carry out any class  
of electrical work in town  
or country.

May Johnstone Hind, A.T.C.L.  
Teacher of Piano/forte  
REDEMPTION, HARMONY,  
70 St. Pauls Road, Clifton

R. J. REID  
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor  
Quality Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed  
Select stock Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Gowns  
Inspection invited.  
11 High Street (Over Duck Shop & Pinner)

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## England

## BRISTOL

"BRISTOL'S FOREMOST"  
FURNISHERS  
NEWBERY & SPINDLER, LTD.  
Queens Road Phone 3370 Bristol  
Churchill & Son, Ltd.  
Pianos, Player-Pianos & Music  
66 PARK STREET, BRISTOL

BROMLEY—KENT  
Telephone Ravensbourne 528, 529  
URIDGE'S STORES  
27 and 29 Widmore Road  
25 Masons Hill, Bromley  
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE

For Reliable Watches, Clocks &  
Jewellery  
E. W. PAYNE (BROMLEY) LTD.  
GOLD & SILVERSMITHS  
182 & 183 High Street, Bromley  
Phone 502 Ravensbourne

BOYS' CLOTHING  
of high grade manufacture throughout and  
complete school outfits at  
ALFRED PARSONS  
28 and 29 High Street, Bromley, Kent  
Telephone Ravensbourne 0802

Telephone Ravensbourne 1022  
R. WHEADON  
Meat Purveyor  
3 The Parade, Widmore Rd., Bromley

J. S. MCCARTHY  
GENUINE ANTIQUES &  
RENOVATING  
Goods Removed by Motor  
Ravensbourne 515

C. DIPOSE  
10 Nightingale Lane  
Bromley  
WINDOW CLEANING CONTRACTOR  
All Classes of Fuel  
WM. MARKE LTD.  
COAL MERCHANTS  
Offices: 56 East Street, Bromley, Kent; High  
Street, Dartford, and Tonbridge, Kent

E. V. A. (Mrs. G. E. Lewis)  
Gowns, Lingerie, Jumpers, Jumper Suits, etc.  
at Moderate Prices.  
Also Ladies' own materials & Gowns of all  
descriptions made to order at reasonable prices.  
26 East Street, Bromley, Kent.  
Tel. Ravensbourne 2492

Edwards & Son, Limited  
Builders and Contractors, 24 Heathfield Road,  
Bromley, Kent. Tel. Ravensbourne 1264.  
Decorations & Window Cleaning

Kent Hatch Poultry Farm  
Near Westerham  
Supplies New Laid Eggs & Table Poultry.  
Weekly deliveries. Quotations on application.  
Kent Hatch Crockham Hill, Edenbridge

ALEX. TOSLAND & SON  
Furnishing Specialists  
BROMLEY, KENT  
Telephone: Ravensbourne 716

RUSSELL & BROMLEY LTD.  
Exclusive Shoes for All Occasions  
7 Ravensell Parade  
High Street, Bromley  
Phone Ravensbourne 221 and 3122

BROMLEY ELECTRICAL &  
WIRELESS SUPPLIES  
33 Masons Hill, Bromley, Kent  
Phone Ravensbourne 2608  
Specialists in house Radio Experts.  
Wireless and all Electric, gramophone, re-  
cording repairs. Structured and maintained.

CAMBRIDGE  
For Millinery, Jumpers, etc.,  
VISIT  
I. M. JARVIS  
82 Regent Street, Cambridge RENOVATIONS

CANTERBURY  
De Quaint Tea Shoppe  
20 St. Margaret's Street  
Lunches and Teas  
Home-made cakes, chocolates, and cream loaves.

CHELTENHAM  
A Century of Successful Business  
CAVENDISH  
HOUSE CO.,  
LTD.  
COSTUMES, COATS, FURS  
BLOUSES, MILLINERY  
School & College Outfits  
for Boys & Girls  
HOUSE FURNISHINGS  
Curtains, Linens, Bedding  
Carpets  
REMOVALS  
Estimates Furnished  
A GREAT  
FASHION CENTRE  
of the  
WEST OF ENGLAND  
P. E. JEFFCOAT, 26 & 27 Suffolk Parade  
Furnishing & General Ironmongery  
Trunks, Suitcases and Garden Requisites  
Repairs a Specialty

CHESTER  
FRANCIS & SONS  
Merchant Tailors and Hosiery  
Suits and Costumes made to measure  
15 and 17 St. Michael's Row, CHESTER  
Telephone 537

CROYDON  
LEACH BROS.  
Fishmongers & Poulterers  
104 George Street Phone Croydon 323  
27 London Road Phone Croydon 2053

CROYDON  
AND LONDON RD., NORBURY  
W. WILLIAMS & CO., Ltd. Purley 1599  
1877—General and Fancy Drapers and Mill-  
linery. Train Trimmings, Furrier & Hosi-  
ery. Gowns, Coats, Millinery. "Wear-Well"  
Hosiery. Fur Trimmings, Gowns, Coats, Hosi-  
ery. Tailors, Furriers, Cleaners, Household  
Linens, Umbrellas, etc.

ANDRESS Envelopes 2/11 1000  
ANDRESS Bank Paper 1/-  
(Blue—also cream wove)  
ANDRESS, Near West Croydon Station

RUSSELL & BROMLEY, Ltd.  
Exclusive Shoes for All Occasions  
25 George Street, Croydon  
Phone Croydon 1263

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## England

## CROYDON

PIANOS  
ROBERT MORLEY & Co.  
9 Queen's Parade, Brighton Road  
South Croydon  
Opposite Swan & Sugar Loaf  
Music, Gramophones and Records  
Theatre Box Office Phone Croydon 3068  
TUNINGS and REPAIRS  
Factory, Holbeach Road, Catford

LUNCHEON  
and TEA ROOMS  
THE CREAMERY  
Station Road, West Croydon  
QUALITY and SERVICE

C. H. GIBSON LTD.  
BUILDERS—CONTRACTORS  
Croydon & Purley  
Phones Croydon 75, Purley 40  
HOUSING SPECIALISTS

MAISON VIMONT  
Phone Addcombe 1247  
HAIRDRESSING & PERMANENT WAVING  
206 Lower Addcombe Road, Croydon  
Agents for "The Making of a REAL HOME"  
Lichfield Lavender Water

DERBY  
E. B. MROSE  
Footwear Specialists  
No foot too difficult to fit.  
Agents for Lotus & Delta  
Personal attention & civility assured at  
91 & 93 St. Peter's Street, Derby

KENNETH GREGORY  
The House for beautiful Gowns  
for all occasions  
Novel Millinery, Suits, Coats and all  
Ladies' Outfitting of Quality.  
10 & 12 St. James Street, Derby

Now is the time to plant  
Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils  
by early sowing  
KAYE'S, Market Place, Derby

FRED JACKSON & SON  
25 St. James Street, Derby  
(Opposite General Post Office)  
Gentlemen's Outfitting Specialists  
Value Attention

PORTER & SON  
Hay & Corn Merchants  
Everything for Feed and Feather  
Carnarvon Street, Derby

SAMUEL SMITH  
Fish, Game and Poultry Salesman  
Fruiteller, etc.  
37 Curzon Street, Derby Tel. No. 911

DEWSBURY  
MARGARET HEPPLE  
GOWNS  
JUMPER SUITS  
GLOVES, HOSIERY, etc.  
53 Westgate, Dewsbury

DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN  
CONCORD HOUSE  
Queen's Promenade, Beautifully situated.  
Lovely views.  
GUESTS' COMFORT ASSURED  
M. Rothwell, Prop. Splendid catering.

WHERE YOU MAY BUY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
ENGLAND  
Bexhill-on-Sea—M. J. Bates, 26 Sea Road;  
Brighton—W. H. Smith & Son, 19-21 Cor-  
poration St.; W. H. Smith & Son, 11-15 High St.;  
Southampton—W. H. Smith & Son, 11-15 High St.;  
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Southampton—W. H. Smith & Son, 11-15 High St.

Brighton and Hove—John Bates, 195 Church  
Rd.; Hove—John Bates & Son, 55 East St.;  
Brighton—W. H. Smith & Son, 11-15 High St.;  
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## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## England

## GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE

PRINT MORE SELL MORE  
ROBERT KELLY LTD.  
COMMERCIAL PRINTERS  
Gateshead-on-Tyne, Durham

A. F. HANSON  
2 & 4 Brinkburn Avenue  
Gateshead Tel. No. 876  
GROCERY & PROVISION STORES  
Best Chocolate "Treats" in Stock

HALIFAX  
HAW & BARKER  
Carpets  
Curtains  
Linoleums

SCULPTOR  
Monumental Work of  
Every Description Undertaken  
WALTER SWINDELL, Pelton, Halifax

HIGH CLASS GROCER &  
PROVISION DEALER  
J. W. WALKER  
2 Savile Park Road Tel. 430

ALBERT BOOTH  
(R. P. C. M. I. P.)  
Plumber—Sanitary Specialist  
Roverby Bridge 107 & 186

HARROGATE  
THE SLIP-ON  
TOE COAT  
For Ladies' Wear  
From Leeds End to John O'Grady's the one  
thing needed—a "SERBURY COAT."

For Motoring, Walking or the Boat  
Sergeant's Harrogate  
Producer Please Note

EDWARD STANDING, LTD.  
Family Grocers  
Tel. Nos. 1041, 1042, HARROGATE  
Cafe Station Square  
Branch Stores, 20 West Park Tel. 90

W. Rowntree & Sons  
22 James Street  
Specialise in  
Fine Linens, Carpets and Soft  
Furnishings

TOPHAM BROS. LTD.  
Specialists in  
Interior Decoration  
Painters, Electricians, Joiners, etc.  
26 Oxford Street Phone 11

H. KNOWLSON  
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Outfitter  
GENERAL DRAPER  
The Clothing Corner, Starbeck

SPENCER BROS.  
HIGH CLASS FRUITERS  
Fresh Vegetables Daily  
19 Cambridge Street Tel. 358

S. APPEBY  
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Bootmakers  
1 Station Bridge, Harrogate

White Heather Laundry  
2 Wordsworth Street  
Burley Road, Leeds  
All Family Work Hand Done  
MRS. COPP, Proprietress

I. P. LESLIE  
Ladies' Tailors  
Le Dernier Cri in  
GOWNS, Furs, Millinery, etc.  
Satisfaction Guaranteed. Moderate Prices  
47 New Bridge (Opp. Grand Theatre) Leeds

GEO. A. JENNINGS LTD.  
37 Briggate, Leeds Phone 26112

Printers and Stationers  
HIGGINSON & TRIGG  
Practical Upholsterers  
Old Furniture renovated and new.  
New Suites made to order.

3 Bulmer Street, Meanwood Road, Leeds

Carter & Frankland  
PAINTERS & DECORATORS  
HYDE PARK, LEEDS  
TEL. 2510 LEEDS

Waddington's Pianos  
for Cottage or Mansion  
TUNING and REPAIRING  
New Station Street, Leeds

MISS OAKLEY  
High-Class Milliner  
21 Upperhand Row, Leeds  
Tel. No. 2305

J. W. BRETT  
Painter and Decorator  
300 Kirkstall Road, Leeds  
Telephone 22056

MISS L. POBJEE  
Florist and Fruiterer  
11 ALBION ST. LEEDS  
Telephone 3284

SCHOFFIELDS LTD.  
Victoria Arcade  
See our advertisement on another page  
of this issue.

LEICESTER  
HERINGTONS LTD  
For Everything to Wear and for the Home  
Hairdressing by Experts  
Market Street and Bowling Green Street

ROBERTS & CO.  
62 and 64 Waterloo Street, Leicester  
for everything of the very best in  
Groceries and Provisions at most mod-  
erate prices. Phone 4204.

LEYTONSTONE  
R. W. & I. PUDDICOMBE  
Drapers, Furriers, Costumiers  
A 25 Years' Reputation for  
GOOD QUALITY and GOOD VALUE.  
Household Drapers. Costumiers and Fur-  
riers for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear

Regent House, Leytonstone, E. 11

GEORGE J. YOUNG  
630 HIGH ST. HARVEY &  
LEYTONSTONE, E. 11

"Brighton" Hard Glass Paint  
"Brighton" Hard Glass Paint  
"Brighton" Hard Glass Paint

"Brighton" Hard Glass Paint  
"Brighton" Hard Glass Paint  
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"Brighton" Hard Glass Paint  
"Brighton" Hard Glass Paint  
"Brighton" Hard Glass Paint

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS



## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## England

## LONDON

**The BOWMAL**  
Bed Settee  
A thoroughly practical and comfortable settee in a simple design. It is made of solid oak, iron frame, wire spring mattress, 3 ft. 3 in. x 6 ft. 6 in., complete with woolen sofa couch in cretonne, 2 cretonne pillows, canvas platform and valance.

**BOWEN & MALLON**  
183-187 Finchley Road, N. W. 3

**J. BRILLIANT**  
Jeweller  
23 and 25 Queen's Road, W.

A great variety of Watches and Jewellery of Best Quality only. Send your old Jewellery, Old Silver or any ornaments and you will receive cash by return.

All kinds of property bought.  
Established over 35 years.

**ARTHURS STORES**  
WESTBOURNE GROVE  
For Best Quality  
MEAT  
FISH AND POULTRY  
GROCERY AND PROVISIONS  
COOKED MEATS  
BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY  
FRUIT FLOWERS VEGETABLES

BRANCHES:  
3 Hereford Road, Bayswater  
Lidstone  
37 Thurloe Place, South Kensington

**Ladies HAIRDRESSING**  
E. SMITH  
Permanent Waving  
Full Front 2/- Half Head 4/-  
112A Westbourne Grove, W.  
Telephone Park 207

**BOOTE & BRO.**  
112 Church Street  
Kensington, W. 8  
Tel. Park 4961

**THE GREEN TEA ROOMS**  
LUNCHEONS & LIGHT REFRESHMENTS  
HOME-MADE SCONES & CAKES  
16 Coventry St., Piccadilly Circus  
(Facing Haymarket)

**LAY & MORETON**  
Hair Specialists  
Post-church 4/- Art 60 Conduit St.  
Permanent Waving London  
Manicures Regent 4/3  
Shingling & Permanent Waving by  
Lay & Moreton is exclusive.

**ARNOTT & ROSSE**  
COURT HAIRDRESSERS, etc.  
Permanent Waving—Several Systems  
Marcel and Water Waving  
Mrs. Anna L. Rosse gives advice as to styles, etc.  
Telephone Victoria 8481 49 Warwick St.  
Victoria 8481 49 Warwick St.

**Everything for Embroidery**  
Old Bleach Linens, Canvas, Silks,  
Harris' Linen Thread, etc.  
Artistic Gifts.

**DORICA**  
228 Kings Road, Chelsea, S. W. 1

**NELL STEWART**  
Tel. Grosvenor 1018  
Sells FRUIT,  
FLOWERS, WED-  
DING BOUQUETS  
Attends to Window  
Decorations.  
1 Clarges St., Piccadilly, W. 1

**The ART STORE**  
E. J. WILSON & SONS  
55 Bloane Square, S. W. 1  
Books, Book Covers, Pictures, Markers,  
American greeting cards for every occasion.  
Sole Agent for "Eust Craft Booked  
Gifts" (Beautiful and Inexpensive).

**Day & Evening Gowns—Blouses**  
Evelyn Malcolm  
41 South Molton Street, W. 1.  
Telephone Mayfair 3304.

**Burgess's Laundry**  
108 Walmer Rd., North Kensington, W. 10  
Phone Park 1211  
Deposits 105 Portobello Rd., North Kensington  
M. E. REPTON, Manager

**Madame Esther Hall**  
DRESSMAKER  
1390 Earls Court Road, S. W. 5  
FRESH CUT FLOWERS & VEGETABLES  
supplied from an old English Garden.  
R. H. POWLER THE PRORY  
West Molesey, Surrey Tel. Molesey 268

**MONITOR SHOE CO.**  
9 Church Street, Kensington  
For Inexpensive "K" & "Monitor Shoes"

**The Guernsey Cake Shop**  
HOME-MADE CAKES & PASTRIES  
Light Luncheons and Afternoon Tea  
85 Palmer Street, Westminster, S. W. 1

**A. TEAGUE**  
Carpenter and Decorator  
12 Newman Street, S. W. 11

**CINDERELLA'S**  
2 Sloane Square  
Excellent Meals & Teas  
Open on Sundays

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## England

## LONDON

**Herbert Entwistle**  
TAILOR  
BREECHES MAKER  
LIVERIES  
Three-Piece Gown  
Suits  
From 8 Guineas  
Telephone Mayfair 3187  
12 GEORGE STREET  
HANOVER SQUARE  
LONDON, ENGLAND

**T. H. CANTELL**  
MERCHANT TAILOR  
117 Cheapside, E. C. 2.  
(Nearly opposite Bow Church)  
Telephone City 8776  
"Thought, Care & Real Tailoring"

**DRESS CONSULTANT**  
Mrs. Bird has a  
special selection of  
Frock, Dress, etc., at  
moderate prices.  
106 Hanover Sq.  
W. 1  
Corner of  
Princes Street  
Mayfair 3167

**Charles H. Baber**  
Foot Fitter  
304-306 Regent Street  
LONDON, W. 1  
See our advertisement on another page of  
this issue.

**SHELTAN INDUSTRIES**  
Sheltan & Fair Isle Hand Knitted  
Jumpers, Jerseys & Dresses  
Specialists in  
Children's Hand-Knitted Dresses &  
Underwear, fine lace knitted shawls  
22 George Street, Baker St., W. 1

**Standen & Hazelton,**  
Electrical Engineers  
BUILDERS & DECORATORS  
Boilers, Ranges, Radiators  
Supplied and Fitted  
10 Stanhope Mews South, Kens. 2283  
Gloucester Rd., S. W. 2

**Beatrice Cundy**  
"AT HOME"  
Portrait Photographer  
Sittings in your home, London  
or country. For children,  
garden, groups, etc.  
12 Baker St., Portman  
Square, W. 1.  
Phone 2979 Mayfair

**Come and Visit the**  
**Spanieletta Restaurant**  
for Eight Refreshments.  
Luncheons & Dinners.  
Open on Sundays until 6:30 p. m.  
10 Orchard Street, W. 1

**The Abbott**  
Luncheon and Tea Rooms  
Home-Made Cakes & Scones  
Quick service. Ample appetizing meals.  
Luncheon from 1/6. Teas from 9d  
5 Beauchamp Place

**THE T KETTLE**  
LUNCHEON and  
TEA ROOMS  
Excellent Lunch 1/6, Country Tea  
1/3. Home-made Cakes, Scones &  
Jam. Everything fresh & clean.  
ANTIQUE REPAIRS  
UNDERTAKEN  
6 Basil Street, Sloane Square, S. W. 3

**Wonderful Little Shop**  
Mrs. V. L. Marks  
Specialises in Tailor Made, Sports  
Clothes, Hats, Evening Frocks,  
Bags.  
11 Portman St., Portman Square, W. 1  
Alterations, Decorations & Sanitary Work  
F. G. FOX  
BUILDER & DECORATOR  
Padd. 6384  
17 Leicester Street, Paddington, W. 2  
Best Work. Personal Supervision. Fair Price

**Berko**  
Old Chelsea Restaurant  
Pleasant Homelike Surroundings  
6 Essex Street, Strand  
PUTNEY 0549

**LANGHOLM**  
POINT PLEAS-  
ANT, PUTNEY  
BRIDGE ROAD, S. W. 18.  
PUTNEY 0549

**LANGHOLM**  
LAUNDRY  
HAIRDRESSERS  
Everything for the Toilet  
DAYMART'S  
90 & 92 Piccadilly  
Near Sloane Square, S. W. 1  
Close Thursday 1.0 Open Saturdays  
Kensington 4500

**HEMERY**  
42 Sloane St., S. W. 1  
Tel. VIC. 3188  
Specialists in Tailor Made  
Dresses  
Old World Garden  
LUNCH AT  
Old Chelsea Restaurant  
Pleasant Homelike Surroundings  
6 Essex Street, Strand  
PUTNEY 0549

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POINT PLEAS-  
ANT, PUTNEY  
BRIDGE ROAD, S. W. 18.  
PUTNEY 0549

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## England

## LONDON

By Special Appointment to His Majesty  
The King of Sweden  
**BRANDER & CO.**  
Civil, Military and Sporting  
Tailors  
10 Baker Street  
Portman Square, W. 1  
For High-Class Tailoring at Moderate  
Prices Telephone Mayfair 2119

**Court Dressmaker**  
and Milliner  
**RUTH**  
Day and Evening Gowns  
29 Bryanston St., W.  
Near Marble Arch  
Telephone Mayfair 1425

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

Investors in the United States are apparently becoming more and more interested in the semi-official approval of the foreign loans that are placed in that Nation's investment market. In recent Washington dispatches it was declared that the proposed issue of \$300,000,000 of German railway bonds would not be approved by the Administration until France has ratified the Mellon-Berenger agreement on the war debt to the United States.

While it is probably true that the American Government is not actually exercising any visé on the loans which foreigners place in the American market through private bankers, there is undoubtedly a powerful moral suasion exercised and it is doubtful whether any such loan as that contemplated for the German railways could be placed if the transaction had the direct disapproval of the United States Treasury Department. In the present instance, it was declared not to be a question of the marketability of the bonds, but, inasmuch as the issue would place the railways in a position to earn more reparations for France, it is felt that the United States should profit from it to a proper degree.

That report came almost immediately upon the heels of a forum discussion in New York when a well-known economist proposed that foreign loans sold in the United States should be arranged in accordance with definite regulations defined by the State Department. This, in substance, is what is now being done apparently in the case of the proposed German railway loan. It is a scheme, however, which would greatly hamper the investment market if carried to any great extent, as of necessity the competition among investment bankers for the underwriting of such loans is keen and requires some degree of secrecy. If all proposed loans had to be submitted to Washington, it would curtail their volume, whereas on the other hand it might be a comparatively easy matter to prevent such loans as Washington disapproves from being floated without at the same time requiring Washington's definite approval of all loans floated.

The scheme suggested is not entirely dissimilar to that which was proposed back in 1917 and earlier, and actually put into practice in the case of the loans to the Allies during the World War. The proposition then advanced was that the credit of the United States should be loaned to friendly foreign powers. It was put into practice in the various war loans, the proceeds of which were used to grant credits to the allied powers in Europe. But obviously it would be impossible to grant any such privilege in normal times or in private cases, and if foreign loans floated by private bankers are to be subjected to any rule or supervision by the State Department, then it might as well be said that the loans are being approved by the Government and therefore should be guaranteed by the Government.

The very fact that foreign loans placed in the investment market of the United States are totaling such tremendous figures is no reason why the question of approval or guarantee should be passed upon by the Government. That would be asking quite a good deal of Washington and much more than even the investing public has a right to request. At the same time no honest investor would desire to lend his money in any quarter which might be construed as against the best interests of his country, and if Washington desires to exercise a visé upon projected loans it has the power to do so under the right of eminent domain. But even in exercising that right the Washington authorities should be careful not to overstep the proprieties or they might be drawing the Government into doing just that which would be detrimental to an open and free investment market.

The proposal of Auguste Gauvain, foreign editor of the Journal des Débats, that the question of war guilt be determined by an impartial tribunal is not likely to meet with much favor. There is no gainsaying the fact, of course, that the much discussed Article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles makes an altogether too extreme statement on this subject.

For the first time in history, the victor, in drafting the treaty of peace, made the vanquished admit causing the war, and the language of the Treaty of Versailles, which introduces, and is in part a moral justification for, the reparation clauses, is rather broad: "Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the allied and associated governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies."

But what can be done about it, apart from simply wiping the article out of the treaty? Who would be sufficiently impartial to sit on an international tribunal to determine war guilt? How would it be possible for the decision of such a tribunal to satisfy everyone? How could such terms as "aggression" and "imposed upon them" be so defined that the decision of a tribunal would be intelligible and convincing? The historians who have examined the fearfully voluminous documents are in disagreement. All students who are familiar with the materials have more or less definite opinions. It would take months, even years, for an international jury, unacquainted with the facts, to inform itself sufficiently to hand down any verdict. The Reichstag investigating committees which inquired into such relatively restricted problems as Germany's prewar negotiations and attitude toward the peace overtures of 1916 had a well-nigh staggering task. Any jury would have to rely largely upon assistance from technicians, and the verdict of the

tribunal would therefore depend in large measure upon which professional historians were appealed to for aid.

It may have been doubtful policy for the Treaty of Versailles to embody such a definite statement of war guilt, but the question of who was primarily responsible for the outbreak of hostilities in 1914 will have to be left to the verdict of history. The historians will not agree. Their opinions change as new documents become available. Some historians now seem to be stating their cases in such fashion that their arguments are counter-propaganda against the propaganda of a few years ago that made Germany the sole culprit. Voltaire may have been too cynical when he defined history as a falsehood that is agreed upon ("une fable convenue"), but could an international tribunal revise Article 231 in accordance with what is really true?

Sometimes, it may be, the tendency is to impute to those expressing or displaying, upon occasion, those qualities of patriotism which are inspired by achievement or by adherence to high ideals, that particular form of aggressiveness which, unless it is correctly analyzed and appraised, is classed as militaristic. In the United States, in recent years, there has been apparent a growing determination on the part of some critics of national policies to regard with disfavor those who believe that patriotism is, and should be, a proper and laudable quality of thought, and that the first and only allegiance of the citizen is to the country of his birth or adoption. That by thus declaring both fealty and admiration one irrevocably commits himself to the pursuit or defense of aggressive militarism has not been proved. True patriotism means much more than this.

If this statement of a more or less self-evident proposition is correct in its application to America, then surely it must be as generously applied to the people of every other country. It should not be insisted, this being the case, that some particular form of government must be established if the loyalty and patriotism of those chiefly concerned are to be applauded or condoned. Broadly speaking, but few people actually have any deciding voice in determining the exact form of the government under which they live. Even in America the institutions which are so greatly cherished and proudly defended are a heritage from those who had the vision and the courage to establish them in the face of almost overwhelming odds. In parts of Europe, it is true, significant changes in the form of government have recently taken place. These have come, largely if not entirely, as a result of the war. Without these attending circumstances, no doubt fortuitous, it is not likely that national initiative, unaided, could have been eloquent enough or powerful enough to change what had long existed as the established form.

Attention is insistently and persistently directed toward Italy, where, instead of a yielding in the direction of the somewhat popular trend toward democracy, as in Germany and other sections of central Europe, the movement has been, apparently, retrogressive and backward to absolutism. And yet there is no doubt that there, as in other countries, there exists and thrives that loyalty and patriotism to the prevailing form of government which is inherent in the nationals of every land. It may be that those who have gained a different and possibly a better conception of true nationalism than they believe it possible for the people of a despotism to reflect, have been inclined to look askance at the dominant figure in this movement which has brought about Italy's transformation, its regeneration, its orderly rehabilitation from a condition little less than chaotic, and to await contemplatively the next move in what they have believed to be a carefully staged political and industrial drama of which they have witnessed little more than the prologue.

The people outside of Italy may still be awaiting the expected rise of the curtain on the first act of the story which many believe has already been written and dramatized. They have insisted that Italy's extreme nationalism must find expression in militarism, rather than alone in intensive industrialism. Is the popular idea an erroneous one which inseparably links patriotism with militarism? It would be strange indeed if one who has arrogated to himself all the powers of a dictator in national affairs should prove to be the one to correct what, may, after all, be a common misconception. Signor Mussolini publicly disclaims any ambition to gain for Italy and her people anything that cannot be gained by peaceful methods and by those processes which prove the country and its citizens capable, first of all, of establishing and maintaining their own industrial and economic independence. No one should suppose for a moment that the undertaking, under existing circumstances, is an easy one. Lacking that patriotism and loyalty which are always commendable, the task would not be undertaken, and if entered upon half-heartedly would be doomed to failure.

Signor Mussolini has been directly quoted as saying, in answer to an inquiry regarding his own and Italy's future ambitions, that he and his people have enough to occupy their attention in developing their own country and its resources. "We have ample room," he said, "for all the labor we can command." He declared that all Italy's requirements, and even all her ambitions, can be fully satisfied by methods of peace. He insists that she is not a supplicant for favors, neither is she regardless of the rights of others. By indirect quotation he is made to say that all of Italy's policy is directed to peace, and that within the frame of her national development there is no room for war.

It is neither unreasonable nor unfair to say that what has already been accomplished under the Fascist rule in Italy has been accomplished as a result of the loyalty of the people of the country to Italy, not because of the existence of a dictatorship, but because of that inherent patriotism which is rarely, if ever, destroyed in the human breast. This loyalty has been capitalized, it is true, by a resort to processes which are not universally approved. Perhaps it could not otherwise have been as effectively marshaled and solidified.

While there is a natural bounty of resources beyond compare in the countries lying south of Panama, men of research looking further than the immediate present opine that the time has come when a more orderly utilization of these resources is demanded lest these countries lose their leadership where they have been almost supreme. It should not be overlooked that Africa, Asia and the East Indies of late years have made great progress in the particular direction where South American products for export are concerned, and that competition is likely to become keener than it is today, rather than less so.

### Agricultural Research for South America

History teaches that the foundation of agricultural progress is research. Natural prodigality may answer for a while, but the time comes when more systematic methods become essential. It is this fact which is now impressing South Americans with a larger vision of the needs for the future. In the domain of rubber and of sugar, especially, it is believed necessary to establish laboratories in greater number, and to study plant development more intently. Primitive methods must give way to modern. The most progressive countries elsewhere have taken action to establish special experiment stations for their tropical crop industries.

Of tropical plant products that the United States buys from all countries to the value of \$1,500,000,000 each year, South America furnishes \$356,000,000 worth. It is apparent, therefore, that the southern countries can increase their exports greatly with improved methods for production and distribution. Now, it is essential to Pan-American homogeneity as regards interchange of trade that nothing be left undone to maintain a satisfactory balance, more particularly because the United States possesses in South America one of its best customers. There are to be found vast areas of unused land in a climate where plants grow the year around. The greatest contributions of food from the tropics will be sugar, vegetable oils and fruits, for which there are available very large areas of land now undeveloped. The more this country can buy from South America, the greater will be the sales of American products to South America.

South America should take a leaf from what the United States is doing in Hawaii. Hawaii believes in experiment stations. Hawaiian sugar planters maintain one of the finest experiment stations in the world at the annual expense of a quarter of a million dollars.

Can food supplies be drawn from the tropics to postpone to the distant future the time when production may fall to keep up with supply? The question can be answered only by intensive and highly efficient cultivation, and South America may well give heed to this. It would seem, therefore, that a period of wonderful development is assured to the countries in Latin America if the other countries of the world turn to them for these commodities which are so essential to modern civilization and for which no substitutes have been found in temperate zones. The wealth and prosperity of South America rest upon its agriculture—including, as it does, the products of farm, ranch and forest.

W. A. Orton, director of the Tropical Plant Research Foundation in Washington, points out that there is need in the case of each of the great tropical crop industries of a special survey to study the present conditions, to take an inventory of resources, point out and define the problems, and outline a program of research, with recommendations as to equipment and personnel.

## Editorial Notes

Apples lie thick on the ground in the Michigan fruit belt, food for hogs. This is an annual story, there and elsewhere. This year's plentiful fruit crops and low prices at the point of production, however, do not necessarily mean that baked apples in city restaurants will get much lower than the usual fifteen cents each. The grades that bring fifty cents a bushel at the local fruit exchange or from the commission merchant are not the big apples suitable for baking. Fifty-cent apples would be a boon to many a city family fond of pies and apple sauce, but the cost is doubled when laid down at a market only 100 miles away, without taking into account wholesale and retail profits. The farmer often lets apples stay on the ground because picking and shipping costs exceed the market price.

The heyday of river traffic, when proverbially palatial packets carried gay crowds of men with purple trousers, ruffled shirt bosoms and beaver hats, and of ladies in "tilters" wearing half-handers and odd little flat hats, may never return, but freight transportation on inland American streams shows a gratifying increase. Barge lines regularly carry steel and other manufactured products from Pittsburgh, St. Louis or the Twin Cities at the head of the Mississippi to southern markets or Gulf ports; coal from the Kanawha River district and elsewhere, grain from the Northwest and oil from the Louisiana and Arkansas fields. Major General Jadwin, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., reports a 44.8 per cent increase in Ohio River commerce in a year. Water transportation is one way to help reduce ultimate costs.

National parks necessarily are areas which preserve the unique, the superb, the extraordinary in scenery and natural wonders. They are, consequently, few and far between. The state park movement, which has recently sprung up, encouraged by the national conference on state parks, eventually may become more than merely supplemental to the national park service. As the conference nears its goal of "a state park every 100 miles," these public playgrounds, dotting the tourist routes, should exert an influence for good in bringing thousands closer to a realization of the great natural beauties of America. Much that is beautiful, much that has recreational value, much that might otherwise be lost through the encroachments of industry, may be preserved to posterity through this movement in many states.

## Publicity by Postmark

By Sir ALFRED ROBBINS

ENGLAND'S Postmaster-General is in a strait betwixt two—the trader and the taxpayer—over his proposal to allow private firms to advertise their wares through the medium of postmarks. Having accepted the advice of some unknown expert that he could add a little to the national revenue by this device he has aroused a degree of indignant protest that was far from foreseen.

Probably the contention that the proposed proceeding is undignified leaves this high ministerial official cold, for it is the pence and not the propriety he is expected by the Treasury to study. He may not even be moved by the obvious argument that it would be monstrous for an emporium to pay the Post Office to distribute a million circulars, and for that department to make a further profit by stamping on each one a puff of somebody's or other's pork sausages.

Similarly, the feelings of a convinced advocate of temperance when receiving an exhortation to drink Scotch whisky, or Burton ale, or Dublin stout, would be difficult to put into parliamentary words. It is little wonder that, in advance, great commercial firms, naturally not appreciating the idea of their keener competitor being given the chance to advertise on those firms' mail, declare the intention of sending out their literature in black envelopes, having only sufficient white space to allow for the stamp and the address, and none for extraneous advertisement.

Perhaps the most effective argument with the Postmaster-General will be that the countries which have experimented with the private advertising system by means of postmarks have given it up. Germany is declared to have had a single try at it, and that was an effort to "boost" Dutch bulbs; but this was soon discontinued. Italy made a number of experiments in this direction in 1923 and 1924; but postmarks advertising private wares so offended the public sense that the postal authorities in 1925 stopped the practice; while it is averred that in Holland a governmental attempt to establish the idea was defeated by an injunction in the high court.

There would in England be a double chance, one coming from each party to the controversy, to obtain a decision of the law courts on the subject. The Postmaster-General might try to enjoin a trader from sending out envelopes so colored as to defeat the Government's money-making designs. The trader might try to enjoin the Postmaster-General from defacing his envelopes by advertisements over which the payer for the postage had no control. It would be a pretty quarrel, which would bring grist to the lawyers' mill; but the game altogether seems scarcely worth the candle.

There are cynics who say that, even if the Postmaster-General persevered with his project, it would make little or no difference, because the English postmarks are notoriously the worst in the world in point of clearness and legibility; and, therefore, the addition of an advertisement could offend nobody, because it would convey nothing.

There is more than a grain of truth in this contention, as any who are in the habit of receiving correspondence from a number of countries can testify; but there can often be read, even without artificial aid, so simple a "slogan" as "Buy British Goods," or the more vaunting "British Goods Are Best." But in England there has been little attempt at any time at expansions, from that earliest period when, in the stress of war, the people were enjoined to "Buy Treasury Bonds," or were later reminded that there existed a "British Empire Exhibition at Wembley."

It would supply an informing as well as an interesting chapter in a systematic study of various nationalities if there were an analysis of the additions for publicity purposes made of late years to their postmarks. Before the present controversy broke out, so one, it might have

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

PROF. ALFONSO BARTOLI, who has succeeded Giacomo Boni as the director of excavations in the Forum, has now been for fully a year engaged in carrying out his program in the ancient ruins of Rome. At present he is putting in order the Antiquarium Forense, which was founded by Boni, and which is destined to receive all pieces of sculpture, inscriptions, coins, etc., found in the Forum. This interesting little museum is placed at the corner of Santa Francesca Romana, under the watchful care of the director, who devotes much of his time to the work of classifying and arranging the fragments as they come to light. It may be thus seen that Professor Bartoli's program is not an ambitious one of excavations and discoveries, but rather one of reconstruction. The Temple of Saturn, rising underneath the Capitol, is almost hidden underneath scaffolding just now, for a big lump of marble dropped from the entablature recently, and the beautiful ruins are being restored and strengthened. This had already been suggested by the famous French architect Viollet le Duc more than a hundred years ago as "an urgent measure." To the right of the Temple of Saturn is the Basilica Aemilia. Excavations carried out here have not been very successful, the latest treasure-trove consisting in a pair of metal scales and a large number of coins, only one of which, however, is of gold.

As long ago as the year 1900 a number of marble fragments were found near the Fountain of Juturna, where legend had it that the Dioscuri stopped to water their horses after the battle of Lake Regillus. With great patience Professor Bartoli has put these fragments together again, with the aid of strong cement, and from a meaningless puzzle there has arisen a graceful circular fountain with ornaments representing leaves and flowers. The remains of the Temple of Vesta are also to be restored shortly, at a cost of 120,000 lire. They occupy the area where the Church of Santa Maria Liberatrice originally stood, and consist of fragments of columns, seven capitals, the stylobate, the architrave and numerous marble fragments scattered around the circular temple, in which for centuries the sacred fire of Vesta was kept burning incessantly. On the Palatine two important works are in course of progress, the construction of the Palatine Antiquarium and the demolition of the Villa Mills. The Antiquarium, or museum, will be divided into two sections, the first to be placed in the Casina Farnesina, where the great Giacomo Boni worked, including the bust of the eminent archaeologist, his library, besides bronze and earthenware objects. In the second section, to be housed in a wing of the Casa Vespasiana, will be placed sculptures, inscriptions and mural paintings. The marble fragments consist in several mutilated statues, some fine sarcophagi, beautiful Bacchic masks and bas-reliefs found in the Orti Farnesiani, as well as an interesting well.

The Villa Mills, which was built by a Scotsman on the ruins of the Mattei villa, is now being demolished, not only because it is wholly out of keeping with the majestic surroundings, being built in a very early Victorian style and painted pink, but because it is hoped that it has a big surprise in store, no less a surprise than the discovery of the remains of the "Domus Augustana," or Palace of the Emperor Augustus. It is known, indeed, that when Augustus became Pontifex Maximus he should have taken up his residence, according to custom, near the Temple of Vesta. But he was loth to leave the Palatine, so he solved the difficulty by having an imitation of the Temple of Vesta built close to his palace, which was not far from the Temple of Apollo. Now if excavations which are going on will bring to light the remains of the sham Temple of Vesta and of the Temple of Apollo, little doubt can remain that the Villa Mills occupies the site of the

been thought, had given the subject much attention. Yet it now appears that there are collectors of slogan and advertising postmarks, as there are of stamps, and shells, and sealing wax—and, one is tempted to add with Lewis Carroll, of cabbages and kings.

Such a collector of long standing, living in London, boasts the possession of about 20,000 cancellations of this kind, embracing specimens from almost every country in the world. These would furnish an interesting exhibition; which the Postmaster-General would do well to attend.

A much more modest collection furnishes some interesting national divergencies. In the main, these slogans are devoted to concerns of state, some political, some social and some industrial, these last in a general sense. There is a stern practicality about that one adopted by the Irish Free State which thought to please patriotic pedants, and so printed the postmark in what is supposed to be Erse, giving the addendum in English, the language understood by the people, "Invest in Post Office Savings Bank."

A sentimental touch is to be noted in the Canadian injunction, "Protect the Birds and Help the Crops"; but Australia gives a series of lessons in commerce and citizenship alike in "British Empire Exhibition, Always Ask for Australian Goods," "Post Early Each Day," and "Commonwealth Rolls. Remember Correct Enrolment Compulsory." "Support S. A. Industries" and "Buy South African-made Goods" are somewhat obvious at the Cape of Good Hope, as well as "Buy Union Loan Certificates"; but "Census Day 4 di Mei" in the Transvaal is more distinctive.

The elongated New Zealand formula, "Ask for and Buy New Zealand-made Goods" is harmless and scarcely buying. Much more vivacious and diversified are the postal slogans of France, ranging from the thrifty "Cheques Postaux, Demandez l'Ouverture d'un Compte Courant," to the soaring "Utilisez la Poste Aérienne So Renseigner Dans les Bureaux de Poste," and the light-hearted "Visitez la Foire de Paris du 10 au 25 Mai."

When the frontier is crossed and Switzerland reached, there is the more precise and practical order, "Stadt-Adresse Strasse Haus Nummer Augen"; but, while Norway furnishes a Nordic touch of taciturnity with "Stott Norsk Arbeid," Belgium has the breezy injunction—and in English, for the British and Americans are in these times the greatest patrons—"Visit Ostend the Queen of Seaside Resorts"; and Blankenberghe near by has a slogan of its own.

In the United States are presented a large variety, some covering the whole country, while others are of special state or city concern, though in some states no postal slogan of any kind, even a widely national one, seems to be postally imprinted. The "Buy Victory Bonds" of the war period, followed by "Learn While You Earn," "Join U. S. Army," of the immediately succeeding years, have their successors in the jaunty "Let's Go Citizens' Military Training Camps," and the more serious "Red Cross Roll Call—Join," of today. "Address Your Mail to Street and Number" is to be found everywhere, like "Register or Insure Valuable Mail," but "Air Mail Saves Time" is more rare, and "Mail Early at Christmas" is purely seasonal, just as "Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, Phila., June 1—Dec. 1, 1926," is largely local as compared with widely national.

But when one studies them all—and Italian, Dutch, and the rest wait for it—the old legal question arises, "Cui bono?" To whom or to what cause does this extensively worked system bring good? Is anyone persuaded by a postmark to buy or to do anything he otherwise would not have purchased or provided for? An authoritative answer to this question, if it could be supplied, would remove the English Postmaster-General's perplexities.

House of Augustus. Should this prove to be the case, the discovery of the "Domus Augustana" would be the crowning event in the forthcoming celebrations in honor of the Latin poet Virgil.

The inhabitants of Forlì, in the Province of Romagna, wishing to make a present to Benito Mussolini, who was born at Predappio, a small commune near Forlì, offered him the castle of Rocca Caminata, which lies on the top of a hill and is one of the most beautiful medieval castles of the district. The Duke, at first, accepted with gratitude and pleasure the generous offer, and a sum was soon raised among the Fascists of the Province for the purpose of buying the castle and converting it into a museum, according to the desire of the Prime Minister. In this museum were to be exhibited the presents received by the Duke from all his admirers in all parts of the world. But all of a sudden Signor Mussolini declined the offer, and now an opposition party unravels the mystery of the Premier's refusal, which does him no little credit. It evidently reached the ears of the Premier that the committee in charge of the restoration of the castle, having insufficient funds to proceed with the work, had, without the knowledge of the Duke, applied to the Ministry of Finance for financial aid. Signor Mussolini was distinctly annoyed at this, and in a few crisp words informed the committee that he refused their offer.

Rome is, perhaps, the only European capital which is not yet connected by air with any continental center. But with the rapid growth of the Italian commercial air service this deficiency is to be remedied, and Rome will very soon become the terminus of a very important air line, linking Italy with Germany and central Europe. An Italian company, the Aero Lloyd, has just been formed for this purpose and has submitted to the authorities a plan for a regular air service between Rome, Milan and Munich. The distance from Rome to Milan, over 300 miles, can be covered in about three and one-half hours, and that from Milan to Munich, which is about 190 miles, can be accomplished in something over two hours. The latter route will be over Lake Como and the Valtellina Valley to the Brenner Pass, and special airplanes of the quadruple engine type will be constructed capable of flying over the high Alpine Mountains, at an altitude of 13,000 feet. Rome will thus be connected to Munich, Berlin, Warsaw, Prague and Moscow, while the cities of central Europe will establish quicker communications with the Balkans and the Near East via Italy.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### "Empires and Leagues"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I am profoundly grateful for your recent editorial entitled "Empires and Leagues."

I consider this editorial one of the most important of any I have read in the Monitor, for therein is given a plan that can surely be adopted and that would end war, for it would be impossible to promote war if the United States and Great Britain would refuse to grant "aid and comfort."

This would require "no entangling alliance," but just a friendly and kindly understanding similar to the friendly relations that the United States has with Canada over thousands of miles of boundary without a soldier or a pointed gun.

What better way to promote peace and good will? And what plan could be more simple and so sure? Michigan City, Ind. C. M.